

POLITICAL CRISIS IN WASHINGTON ON ARMED TRADERS

Democrats Would Prevent
Americans from Travel-
ling on Them

WILSON IS OPPOSED

President and His Party At
Loggerheads; Repub-
licans Aid Him

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Washington, February 24.—A political crisis has arisen on the question of the arming of belligerent merchantmen. President Wilson, who was elected by the Democratic party, is threatened with a revolt of the Democrats of both Houses of Legislature, in which Bills have been introduced warning Americans not to travel on such merchantmen.

Up to the present, the opposition of the Republican party has blocked both Bills. President Wilson has firmly adhered to his refusal to sanction such legislation and to his demand that Germany shall scrupulously observe international law in her new submarine campaign.

President Wilson has informed the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate and the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the House of Representatives that his patience with Germany is exhausted and he will no longer silently endure the charges of timidity made against him.

The Democrats excuse their attitude, on the ground of the imminence of a breach with Germany, but their attitude is really due to frantic lobbying by German interests.

Wilson in Fighting Mood As He Opens Campaign

New York, January 23.—"I have been a consistent peace advocate and I have struggled during the past months to keep America out of war, but I have reached the point where I must consider that the threatened liberty and honor of the nation are now more important to it than peace."

Such was one of the statements made by President Wilson in one of the most solemn warnings he has yet delivered to the nation in the matter of necessity for preparedness for national defence. Before an audience of fifteen hundred persons, members of the Railroad Business Men's Association and the Motion Picture Board of Trade, the President launched his publicity campaign for support for the administration's preparedness program. The President announced that he was in a "fighting mood," and was enthusiastically applauded up to the point where he stated that there would be no invasion of Mexico, as such a step would cost us the confidence of the other Americans.

Earlier in the day Mr. Wilson spoke to a large crowd at the Clerical Conference of the Federation of Churches. To the ministers and laymen there, he said that he had striven hard for peace, believing that peace represents the real, fundamental spirit of the United States as distinct from the noisy clamor of the jingoes. "I believe," he told his hearers, "that the people of this country are earnestly desirous of keeping even the balance between the warring nations in Europe."

It has been his belief, he added, that peace, founded upon justice, is the only peace worth the having. "I always accept an invitation to fight," the President added with a smile, "but I insist upon conducting my fight with justice and fairness to the other fellow, no matter what the other fellow may do. This, I take it, is the American way."

Fifteen hundred business men filled the hall when Mr. Wilson entered to make the opening address of his preparedness campaign last night. The President was greeted by prolonged applause and it was some time before he was able to commence his speech. When the clamor died down he stepped to the front of the plat-

(Continued on Page 6)

Northern Troops Gain Many Victories in Szechuen; Hunan Army Expecting Big Battle

Robbers Cause Trouble At Pikow, Now Held By
Kansu Forces; Martial Law in Changsha

Special Cable to The China Press

Peking, February 26.—On Yuan Shih-kai's request, the Tsan-cheng-yuan, acting as the Legislature, today passed a bill converting the coming Citizens Convention into a popular parliament. The question of the form of state for China will be decided by the coming parliament.

Closing With Rebels

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press
Peking, February 26.—An official communique states that the main government forces in Hunan have arrived at Chenchang and are at a distance of from 100 to 200 li from rebels in the neighborhood of Chichiang and Mayang, with whom they are expected to come into contact within a week.

The government troops in Szechuen, who advanced to the attack of the rebels at Nachhsien have gained several victories, but, owing to heavy rains during the last few days, which have flooded the mountain paths, the advance of the troops has been rendered very difficult. The advance will be resumed when the rain ceases and the floods subside.

Lanchow, February 25.—Trouble is reported at Pikow, on the Kansu-Szechuen border, with Szechuen robbers. Pikow is now occupied by the Kansu troops. The disturbance is believed to be a purely local one and has no political significance.

The plot was discovered by the officials at Yihaochow, where the soldiers, who are mainly from the other provinces, planned a mutiny and then to loot the city, in conjunction with the tufel. The refusal of the local soldiers to participate in the plot led to its discovery.

Several ringleaders have been arrested and numbers of soldiers have been removed. The situation is well in hand.

Chengtu, February 23.—Good rains are ending the three months drought and saving the wheat crop. Hosts of coolies and farmers are being impressed, to carry supplies for the troops.

The Chengtu-Chungking wire has been interrupted in two places.

50,000 Protect Szechuen Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, February 26.—The commander of the Government troops in

the south-west, General Tsao Kun, has gone from Chungking to Chengtu, the capital of the province of Szechuen.

Martial law has been declared in Changsha, the capital of the province of Hunan. The Government troops in Szechuen now number 50,000 men. These troops will guard Szechuen, which is by far the richest of the western provinces.

According to a report of Chen Yi, Commanding General of Szechuen, nine new garrisons will be established between Ichang-Chungking and Chengtu-Luchow.

All high civil and military officials have been instructed by a mandate to work against the spreading of rumors disseminated by the revolutionary party with the object of causing ill-feeling among the people. Severe punishment will be meted out for the newsmongers, who are to be treated as traitors to their country.

It is reported that seven Chinese newspapers in Peking will suspend publication in consequence of the excessive price of printing paper.

The Tsan-cheng-yuan, at its meeting this afternoon, will discuss the election of members of the Citizens Convention. A bill will be submitted by the Government suggesting that members of the Convention shall later on become members of the Lifayuan.

A mandate again emphasizes the importance of building up the educational system. The enlargement of the teachers' seminary is approved of, the institution being increased so that each of the larger provinces may send twenty pupils and each of the smaller provinces from twelve to sixteen.

The Ministry of Finance intends to raise the price of salt by twenty copper cents per hundred catties in order to meet the military expenses. A bill will be submitted to the Tsan-cheng-yuan at an early date.

To Decide Japan's Policy

The following reports are from the Eastern News Agency (Japanese):

Tokio, February 25.—Seeing the present disturbed situation in China all the leading political parties, including the Seiyukwai, the Kokuminto, the Chuseikwai and the Dokuminto have felt the importance of

(Continued on Page 2)

CONSTANTINOPLE RIOTS WHEN ERZEROU FALLS

Ahmed Riza, Friend of Yusuf
Izzedin, Arrested With
Numerous Others

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, February 24.—The fall of Erzerou caused disturbances in Constantinople. Many arrests were made, including Ahmed Riza, a friend of Yusuf Izzedin.

Bulgars Fear Invasion

Paris, February 24.—A telegram from Salonica states that the fall of Erzerou has made an enormous impression at Sofia and many fear that a Russian invasion is imminent.

BRITISH PEACE FADDISTS ARE LACKING SYMPATHY

'Negligible Group' Is Press
Opinion; They Are Absolu-
tely Unsupported

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, Feb. 24.—The newspapers unanimously pay a tribute to the patience shown by the House of Commons in listening to a negligible group of peace faddists, who, as the Daily News points out, are absolutely unsupported by any body of opinion in the country. The newspapers, however, welcome the debate, because it gave the Premier an opportunity of reiterating the determination of the country and of showing the enemy and the world the worthlessness of the tiny clique of political eccentrics.

GERMAN RAW COTTON SUPPLY IS EXHAUSTED

Swedish Firms Notified That
All Exports To Them Will
Cease Shortly

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, February 24.—German manufacturers have informed Swedish importers of German cotton goods that the export of cotton goods from Germany will shortly cease, as the raw material is exhausted.

BRITISH SHIPS SUNK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 24.—Of the latest list of ships reported sunk by the Germans, the Edinburgh is a sailing vessel of 1,473 tons, homeward bound from Rangoon. The Flamenco (4,629 tons) and the Luxemburg (2,762 tons), which is Belgian, were both outward bound from Newport to South America. The Horace (3,335 tons) was homeward bound from Buenos Aires. The Cambridge has not been identified, possibly it should be the Corbridge (3,687 tons). The reference to the Belgae was a mistake.

CABLE INTERRUPTION

A partial—and, it is believed, only temporary—interruption of the European cable service was announced yesterday. Most of the war messages were a matter of twenty-four hours overdue.

'And All They Did Was To Follow Him Around'



Washington, January 21.—When President Wilson takes the stump for preparedness, it is the plan of the pacifists to send out W. J. Bryan to follow the President and speak in the same cities in which Mr. Wilson makes his plea for a larger army and navy. Col. Roosevelt will probably be

asked to go out after Mr. Bryan and carry on a joint debate. It is believed here that the Colonel would relish the excitement and the opportunity it will afford him to get before the people. With his remarkable recovery of political prestige the Colonel, it is said, would be assured great audiences.

RUSSIA HARBIN TROOPS MOVING TO NEAR EAST

Whole Division Is Leaving; To
Be Replaced By a Jap-
anese Garrison

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Harbin, February 26.—The Russian authorities have prohibited the sale of alcohol in Harbin for a few days while the troops are being transferred eastwards. These troops, comprising one division, drawn from reserves stationed at Irkutsk and other Siberian towns, are proceeding to the Near East, via Vladivostok.

Not Japanese Arrangement

Tokio, February 25.—At the budget meeting of the House of Peers a certain member asked whether the despatch of troops to replace the present garrison in Manchuria is the result of negotiation with Russia.

Baron Ishii, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, replied that it was the first he had heard about it and there was not any such negotiation at all.

All the reports about the movements of the Russian garrisons in Manchuria have been prohibited from publication.—Eastern News Agency.

Sandzy Concert

Today 4.30 p.m., the program at Town Hall will be as follows:—

1. Overture "Cleopatra".....Enna
2. Ballet music from "La Gioconda".....Ponchielli
3. Selection "Hansel and Gretel".....Humperdinck
4. Trio for Violin, Cello and Harp.....Oelschlegel
- Soloists: Miss Macleod, Mr. Brandt and Mr. Moscher
5. Suite Algerienne.....Saint-Saens
(a) En vue d'Alger
(b) Rhapsodie Mauresque
(c) Reverie du soir
(d) Marche
6. Welsh Rhapsody.....German
- *First performance at these concerts.

Conductor, Professor R. Buck.

Tuesday's Program

Program of second concert to be given by Mme. Van Brandt, assisted by the Public Band, on Tuesday next.

1. Overture "Le Carnaval Romain".....Berlioz
- Public Band
2. Carnival de Venise.....Benedict
- Mme. Van Brandt with Band
3. Overture "Magic Flute".....Mozart
- Public Band
4. Variations Mozart
- Mme. Van Brandt with Band
5. Ballade and Variations from "Coppelia".....Delibes
- Public Band
6. Lakme (Bell Song).....Delibes
- Mme. Van Brandt with Band
7. Selection "Aida".....Verdi
- Public Band
8. Villanelle.....Dell Agui
- Mme. Van Brandt, with harp and flute accompaniment.

Maj. Gen. Samoyloff Given Military Burial in Shanghai

Remains of Distinguished Russian Interred at Bubbling
Well; Allied Consuls-General and S.V.C. Present

Major-General Vladimir Constantinovich Samoyloff, former Russian military attaché at Tokio, was buried with full military honors at the Bubbling Well Cemetery yesterday afternoon. General Samoyloff died on board the French liner Andre Lebon between Japan and Shanghai. At the request of his brother, who is at the front with the Russian forces, the burial took place here.

The consuls-general of all the allied nations attended in their full dress. Allied Companies of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps and also the French troops in Shanghai conducted the body to its grave. Hundreds of curious men and women stood on the graves or climbed the headstones to watch the services.

Mr. V. Grosse, Russian consul-general, and Colonel Kremnetsky, military agent for Russia, were in charge of the arrangements. When the services were concluded the two expressed their thanks to Mr. E. C. Pearce, chairman of the municipal council, and to Major T. E. Trueman, who personally commanded the S.V.C. troops.

When taken from the steamer the body was placed in the cemetery chapel. The avenue leading from this to the entrance was hedged yesterday afternoon with troops. Nearest the gate were the French and the Annamites in their blue uniforms and with their long bayonets fixed. Next were stationed the Japanese company. With them were the Shanghai Scottish, "B" company, the Engineers, Maxims and Italians. The Municipal Band was stationed at the left of the chapel entrance and "A" Company, to which was accorded the honor of serving as firing squad, was on the right.

Only the officials of the allied nations attended the services inside the chapel. The consuls-general of Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Japan and Belgium with Lieutenant General Aoki, attaché to the Japanese consulate here, heard the impressive ceremony for the dead. No addresses were read. The services were conducted by a priest of the Greek Church in the full robes.

Officers of the S.V.C., all of whom were mourning bands about their left arms, acted as pall bearers. As the coffin was brought out of the chapel behind the priest and his swinging censer, the band struck up the solemn notes of a funeral dirge. The allied dignitaries followed the body with uncovered heads, and the hundreds who had come to watch from behind the ranks of the troops also removed their hats.

General Samoyloff, a soldier of the Tsar, went to his grave as a soldier should, upon a gun carriage. The Artillery provided a gun carriage to convey the coffin to the grave near the main entrance of the cemetery. A Russian flag and a wreath of flowers from the governor general of Korea were the only decorations. With rifles reversed, the firing squad conveyed the cortege to the grave. As they passed the British companies stood at reversed arms while the other companies presented arms.

Beside the grave the priest solemnly intoned the last rites to which his assistants gave the responses. At the finish of this service, the buglers sounded "Taps" and "A" Company fired three volleys in salute above the grave.

General Samoyloff had been attached to the Russian legation at Tokio for several years. He was taken ill and started for Switzerland where it was thought that a sojourn would restore his health. General Samoyloff was 49 years old. He was unmarried.

Shortly before news of his death was received in Tokio, an official intimation was sent by the Foreign Office to Mr. Malevsky-Malevitch, the Russian Ambassador, that, in recognition of General Samoyloff's long service in Japan, His Majesty the Emperor had been pleased to confer upon him the Second Class Order of the Rising Sun. He was decorated by his own Emperor some time since, with the Order of St. Vladimir, Second Class.

Australia Suspends German Trade Marks

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, February 24.—The Commonwealth Government has suspended the trade-marks of 450 articles of enemy manufacture.

Portugal Takes Over Interned German Ships

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Lisbon, February 24.—The Portuguese flag has been hoisted on the German ships lying in the Tagus.

Admiral Sir H. Meux Lord R. Cecil's Second

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, Feb. 24.—Lord Robert Cecil's promotion does not entail a bye-election, because he remains Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs and does not receive a salary as Minister in charge of the blockade. Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux, M.P., assists him.

TSAR AT FRONT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, February 24.—The Tsar has left for the front.

GUNFIRE SLACKENS IN MEUSE BATTLE IS FRENCH REPORT

Germans Claim 10,000
Prisoners and Capture
Of Many Villages

INCREASING GAINS

Brabant, Haumont and Samogneau Are All In
Their Possession

'TOLERABLE' LOSS

Is Berlin Admission; That
Of French Is Extra-
ordinarily Heavy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 24.—The official communique yesterday evening stated: Artillery activity somewhat slackened between Malancourt and the left bank of the Meuse. Up to the present, there has been no infantry action in this region. We repulsed and pursued an enemy reconnaissance in Lorraine, which attempted to approach one of our small posts north of St. Martin. We concentrated our fire on the enemy's works at Maison-de-Champagne and south of St. Marie-a-Py and carried out a destructive fire against their works at Fille Morte.

Germans Capture 10,000; Occupy Many Villages

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
Official German telegram.—Headquarters, February 24.—Western theater.—Our success east of the Meuse has been further exploited. Brabant, Haumont and Samogneau have been taken. The entire wooded district north-west, north and north-east of Beaumont, as well as the forest of Herbe, are in our possession.

South of Metz, a French advanced post has been taken by a surprise attack and the entire garrison of 50 men made prisoners.

Headquarters, Feb. 25.—Western theater.—Yesterday, the successes on the right bank of the Meuse were enlarged in several directions. The fortified villages and farms of Champneuville on Meuse, Cotelette, Beaumont, Champbrettes and Ornes have been taken and all the positions of the enemy up to the ridge of Louvemont have been stormed.

The losses of the enemy are extraordinary heavy, while those of the Germans are tolerable. The number of prisoners rose by 7,000 and now reaches 10,000. About the booty nothing can yet be said.

Berlin, February 25.—The Deutsche Ueberseesendienst reports: The first Berlin bank, the Berliner Handelsgesellschaft, made for the last year a net profit of Marks 8,406,557 against Marks 6,382,301 in 1914 and consequently will declare a dividend of 6%, against 5%.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Matsuyama M. Feb. 28
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Miyazaki M. Feb. 28
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kitan M. Feb. 29
Per R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk Mar. 8
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba M. Mar. 12
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Mar. 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Mar. 20
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Mar. 24
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per M.M. s.s. Atlantique..Mar. 1
Per P. and O. s.s. Nankin Mar. 5
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru Mar. 5
Per M.M. s.s. Amazone....Mar. 15

Mails to Arrive:—
The American mail left San Francisco on February 5, was due at Yokohama on February 22, and is due to arrive here tomorrow per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru.

The French mail of January 23 is due to arrive here on the 28th instant at 5 p.m. Left Hongkong on February 26, per M.M. s.s. Amazone.

Turks Are Only Yielding After Stubborn Resistance

Petrograd, February 25.—Military authorities predict a recommencement of serious fighting on the Caucasian front, where the Russians are pressing the Turks, who are not yielding ground without a stubborn resistance. The Russians are believed to be already forty to fifty miles west of Erzeroum. Turkish re-inforcements are expected to arrive on the scene in a few days.

On the Russian western front, there were small localised engagements.

Peking, February 25.—The following official communiques from Petrograd, dated February 22, have been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation:—In the region of Dvinsk, at Shlosberg, our artillery shelled large German working parties. The Germans fled.

At Ilukst, we sprang five mines under five German blockhouses. We occupied the craters. For possession of two of them, lively engagements ensued, but, in the end, the craters remained in our hands.

On February 19, at 11 p.m., our airmen dropped several bombs on the station and town of Buchach. A large red flame and heavy smoke arose after we had dropped one of the 36-pound bombs.

Our airship Vitorol dropped ten 72-pound, five 180-pound bombs and a case of arrows on the station of Monastirishko.

On the Dniester, in the Usechko region, our fire checked the enemy's attempts to approach our trenches.

The Black Sea.—Our torpedo-boats off the Anatolian shores sank 13 sailing vessels.

The Caucasian front.—In the Primorsk region, our units dislodged the Turks from the region of the River Bayukdere. During the pursuit of the enemy in the Erzeroum region, we captured several hundred more Turks. A company of our Cossacks, having overtaken in the mountains a Turkish column, consisting of infantry and artillery, valiantly attacked them, dispersed the infantry and captured three field batteries and a number of caissons.

In the Knys region, our cavalry charged a considerable force of Turkish infantry and a regiment of

Suyari (regular cavalry). The Turks left many dead on the battlefield. We also took prisoners.

Later.—A great number of enemy aeroplanes appeared over the Riga sector and the Dvina, between Ogner and Probstingshof and dropped bombs. On the latter sector, a violent artillery fire also occurred.

On the Jakobstadt sector, at Dukern, a lively duel of light and heavy artillery took place. On the Dvinsk position, heavy firing continued for possession of the mine craters at Ilukst.

The units of one of our Caucasian regiments accomplished some successful reconnoitering in the region westward of the northern part of Lake Sventen. They annihilated the garrison of a German trench, consisting of 150 men, with two officers, destroyed the trench, repulsed with rifle fire, assisted by artillery, the enemy reserves which were coming to the rescue and returned, bringing with them several prisoners, a number of rifles and shields.

In the region of Smorzon, one of our units pierced the enemy's wire defences and rushed into the trenches. Part of the occupants were bayoneted and the remainder fled.

In the region of the Upper Strypa, the enemy attempted to approach our trenches but were thrown back into their trenches by our infantry and artillery fire, suffering great losses. At the same time, we delivered a counter-attack and captured prisoners.

Enemy aeroplanes dropped inflammable rags on the village of Hmelevka, in the Buchach region.

Northward of Boyan, we sprang a large mine. The explosion destroyed and buried a large part of the enemy's position. The crater was occupied by our troops.

The Caucasian front.—The pursuit of the remnants of the Turkish army is continuing.

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Tokio on the evening of February 24. It has been agreed that a policy be decided with regard to the troubles in China and to support and advise the Government in carrying out that policy. In a word they are trying to carry out the policy not only to recognise Yuan Shih-k'ai but also not to ignore the Yunnan forces.

The mandate to postpone the enthronement issued by Yuan Shih-k'ai on February 23rd is received in Tokio with doubt. However it is looked upon as a clear confession of Yuan Shih-k'ai having been placed in a tight corner.

In reply to a question whether the negotiations with China will be opened with regard to the Sino-Japanese Bank being passed through the Imperial Diet, Baron Ichihara replied that the negotiations would be opened with China sooner or later, but owing to the disquieting situation in China it should be carefully considered whether such a negotiation should be opened just now.

Foreigners at Luchowfu
Peking, February 25.—A Chungking telegram reports:—The Northern forces at Luchowfu in Szechuen have requested all the foreigners to leave Luchowfu as the place is a dangerous zone.

Fighting at Nanchuan
A telegram to the Peking Government dated the 22nd states that on February 18th and 19th there were severe engagements at Nanchuan in Szechuen and that the southern troops having obtained reinforcements from Chikiang (in Szechuen) finally occupied Nanchuan.

Danger in Hunan
In an interview with a representative of THE CHINA PRESS, a famous Hunan scholar, Ho Wei-pao, the grandson of Ho Shao-chi, who played a prominent part in connection with the Taiping rebellion, spoke interestingly of the situation in his native province. Mr. Ho Wei-pao is 81 years of age, and is considered by the Chinese as one of the best sons of China. His morality, knowledge and sound reputation for common sense have gained him much honor from the government and his fellow-countrymen.

The government thinks that Hunan is not so important in geographical and financial respects as Szechuen; therefore, many troops have been despatched to Szechuen, and little attention is paid to Hunan. However, there is one danger, a great danger, that the government

has not seen; this is the great number of disbanded soldiers who are now wandering about without proper occupation. Most of them have joined the tufel. They are always talking against the unjust government, and threatening the government. These disbanded soldiers number in Hunan between 10,000 and 12,000 men. They have been well trained and are brave.

"As soon as the Republican army of Yunnan-Kweichow enters Hunan, they will certainly join hands with them against the government troops. Private advices have been received that the disbanded soldiers in the city of Shantefu are attempting to take the city and to join with the rebels. Should Shantefu fall, there will be great danger of Changsha doing the same. Another danger which the government does not realise is that there are more rebels in Hunan province than any other province in the country. Hunanese themselves understand well, very well, that the Hunanese brain contends for 'Freedom and Equality.'

"In Peking you can see so many men in high government positions whose brothers or sons belong to the revolutionary parties. Each works for his own course. In short, if these cities already fallen to the rebels are not recaptured, the government will very soon be surprised to find that it has lost the whole province of Hunan."

Szechuen's Sympathies
Nine Chungking families totalling 70 persons arrived yesterday to take refuge here. They know nothing about the fight going on to the south or south-west of Chungking. They have only heard that the war will soon be extended to Chungking. The people in Chungking, they said, were pleased to hear of the rebel victories. They said that the general attitude in Szechuen among the educated class is in sympathy with the Yunnan army.

Unfounded Reports
A sensational report has been current that the Shanghai Chinese merchants have withdrawn their money from the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications and that the Manager of the Bank of China has fled. Another report says that merchants at Hankow have refused to accept the bank notes of the above two mentioned banks. These rumors, as learned from the offices of the two banks here, are unfounded. Mr. Sung Hang-chang,

Manager of the Bank of China, who had been in Peking attending the annual meeting of the bank, has returned to Shanghai.

To Stop Financial Jugglery
Owing to the present trouble in western China and persistent attempts to affect the financial market, the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce has announced a meeting today for the discussion of a way to prevent any further development along this line.

According to the Shunpao, the Imperial House of Taching has issued a decree to the Manchus not to discuss present politics as the situation in China is dangerous.

The Shanghai Nippo says that it is reported that General Tuan Chikwei, the Chiangchun at Mukden, will be appointed the Chief of General Staff in place of General Feng Kuo-chang.

Members of the St. Patrick's Society of Shanghai are reminded that the annual general meeting will be held in the Palace Hotel at 5.30 p.m. tomorrow. All Irishmen are invited to be present.

We have received the new calendar of the Horlick's Malted Milk company which is printed for Chinese circulation. The familiar cow with the handsome milkmaid across the top of the picture while a Chinese scene is the main feature. It is handsomely printed in colors and gold. It shows two Chinese youths with axes in their hands going up the side of a mountain to call on two maidens. The axes can't be for any sinister purpose because both the young ladies are smiling.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Perkins, of Boeton, Mass., arrived in Shanghai yesterday en route home from Manila. Mr. Perkins is the father of Mr. M. F. Perkins, of the American consulate. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins are spending the winter in the Orient. They are expected to sail for Japan next Tuesday.

The largest shipment of motor-cars ever made to the Far East is that about to be despatched by the world-famed Studebaker Corporation, of Detroit, and is to arrive here in May. There are to be no less than 362 cars in this shipment, of which 22 are consigned to the local agents, Messrs. H. S. Honigsberg and Co., 50 to Manila, 30 to Singapore, and 250 to India. These cars are all "Fours" and "Sixes" of the 1916 Model, and include a number of the popular two-seaters.

Shareholders and others interested in the Philippine Exploration Co. are notified, as will be seen from an advertisement in another column, that by order of the Manila management of the company, the Shanghai office and agency will be discontinued as from the 29th inst., after which date no share register will be kept in Shanghai for recording the transfer of shares.

A large number of tickets for the Leap-Year-Day Masquerade at the Astor House Hotel next Tuesday have already been sold, and it is expected that there will be a record attendance. The promoters have gone to a good deal of expense in providing ribbon-confetti, instead of the usual well-known variety. Supper, which is to be served at midnight, will be laid in the usual hall room, which will be specially decorated and well-warmed. Tickets may be obtained at the hotel office, also at the Palace Hotel.

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News Brevities

Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—February 27.—Sexagesima:—8 a.m. Holy Communion. (And at Bubbling Well Chapel.) 11 a.m. Morning Prayer. Stanford in B flat; Anthem "Blessing glory." Bach; Hymns, 22, 228; National Anthem. Preacher, the Dean. 3 p.m. The Catechism Hymns. 331, 589, 565. 6 p.m. Evening Prayer. Stanford in B flat; Hymns, 188, 286, 25. Preacher, the Rev. C. J. F. Symons, M.A.

March 1.—Wednesday, 6 p.m. Service of National Intercession.

Union Church: February 27, 11 a.m. Preacher, the Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.; Subject, The severity of Christ; Chant 61; Anthem "If ye love me" (Tallis); Hymns 69, 265, 20. 6 p.m. Preacher, the Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A. Subject, The significance of the Cross; Chant 49; Anthem "Turn Thy face" Attwood; Hymns 523, 395, 401.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—February 27. Sexagesima Sunday, 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.30 a.m. Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion. Hymns 7, 222, 242, 255. Preacher, Rev. A. J. S. Stearn, M.A. 3 p.m. Sunday School. 6 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 66, 254, 277, 12. Preacher, Rev. W. H. Price.

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads).—The services in the above will be conducted as follows:—Morning, 11 a.m., by Mr. R. B. Whittever. Evening, 6 p.m., by Dr. D. MacGillivray.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jesfield. Evening Prayer in English at 6 o'clock.

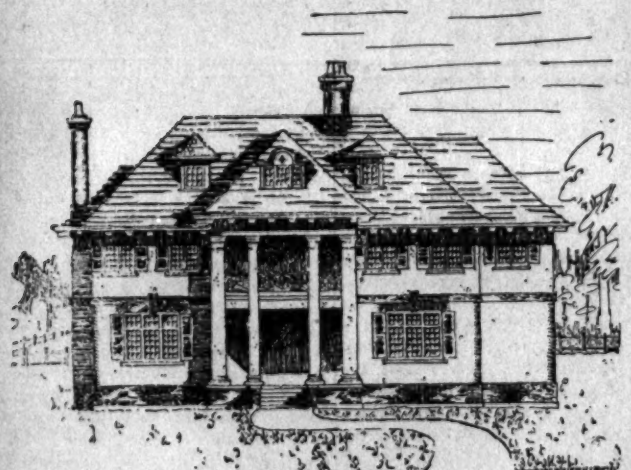
A Scandinavian meeting will be held at 10 Muirhead Road every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. All Scandinavians are cordially invited.

Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.—Sunday Services will be as follows:—Masses at 6, 8 and 10 a.m. Benediction at 6 p.m. On week-days Masses at 6 and 8 a.m.

The Welcome Mission.—The usual Evangelistic service will be held on Sunday, at 8 p.m. at the Welcome Mission for Seamen, Broadway, near Hwackee Road. A hearty welcome is accorded to all sailors. A service is also held at 8.30 p.m. each Wednesday.

"Christian Science Society" of Shanghai. Masonic Hall, The Bund Sunday Service: 11 a.m. Subject "Christ Jesus." Wednesday evening service, 6 p.m.

The Christian Catholic Apostolic Church in Zion, corner of Helen Terrace North Szechuen Road Extension. On February 27, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Apostle Francis M. Royall will deliver the address, Subject: "Satan, the Thief, versus Christ, the Messiah." At 1.45 p.m. there will be a special meeting for children. Every Tuesday, at 7.30 p.m., there will be a Bible Study for all who wish to study prophecy and the Lord's coming. Mid-week meeting, Thursday evening, at 6 o'clock.



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Will buy this attractive residence. The balance of the purchase price may be paid by easy instalments.

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The kitchen and pantry are tiled and provided with sinks, shelves, tables, cupboards, etc. and a modern kitchen range supplies hot water to all parts of the house. This house is now

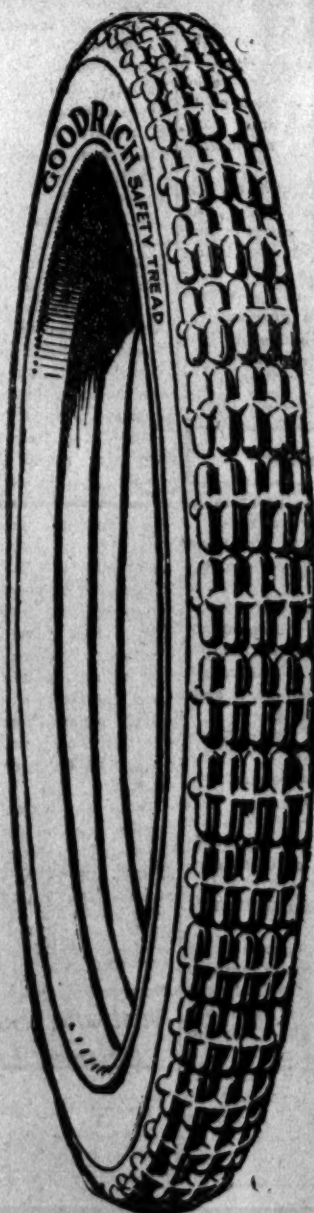
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The garden has ample space for flower beds, two tennis courts, garage, etc.

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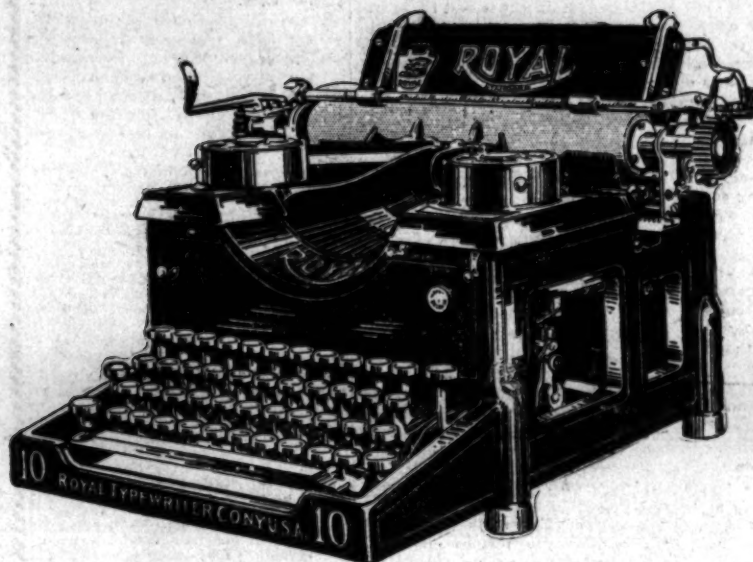
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Compare the life of the Royal—the long life built into it because it is invented, designed and built to be a true visible typewriter in construction as well as in operation.

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"Compare the Work"



Despite Heavy War Losses German Insurance Cos. Solid

Strange As It May Seem, Mortality From Other Causes Than Battle Has Been Considerably Lower—Government Itself Writes Policies and Pays Old Age Pensions—Risks on Life Still Taken by Private Concerns, But With More Restrictions

By Gustav C. Roeder.
(New York World)

New York, January 19.—One of the most important factors in connection with the war relates to life insurance. It has been stated that in Germany especially, where different insurance systems are in vogue, all under the guidance and inspection of a State Insurance Department, as in the United States, the companies must be on the verge of bankruptcy because of the enormous losses in life. If such were the case, naturally the families of those who lost their lives in battle would fare badly.

In order to learn just how matters stand with these insurance corporations The World correspondent, while in Berlin, consulted with the heads of various companies and with others expert in life insurance matters. The investigation showed that the companies are not in bad shape because of the war, and that on the contrary they all seem to be in a flourishing condition.

A number of American companies are represented in Germany, but they have confined their business mostly to the writing of very large policies and have not done business extensively with the middle classes. Moreover, there does not exist among the German working classes a demand for extra life insurance as in the United States, because in Germany an employer is compelled to take care of his workmen in old age.

Government Insures Workmen

Private insurance possibly is not quite so extensive in Germany as in Great Britain or the United States, because the German Empire itself writes insurance and because, as mentioned before, the state and many private enterprises pay their employees pensions on their retirement. Nevertheless, a leading private German life insurance company recently advertised that every twenty-second German carried one of its policies.

Representatives of some of the American life insurance companies doing business in Germany, while not wishing to have their names or those of their companies published, nevertheless gave The World correspondent a full report of their business and how it is affected by the war. The entire situation as regards the branches of the American companies in Germany may be summed up as follows:

Income Is Regular

The premium income and interest income have been regular. The financial situation of the German business at present is very satisfactory. Even the mortality, though of course higher than in times of peace, has not done any serious harm to the German business. It is true that the losses to the companies' German business since the outbreak of the war have accumulated to a little less than 2,500,000 marks (less than \$600,000). The companies of course pay the full amount of the policies.

An investigation has shown that the total mortality during the first year of the war has exceeded only slightly the mortality in times of peace. The explanation is that the mortality from other causes than war has been remarkably lower—a strange fact, which, however, has been confirmed by the experience of German companies. It is observed that the mortality, especially the war losses, during the last months has been considerably lower. Even if during the war the aspect should be reversed, the

American companies enjoy the advantage peculiar to international corporations, viz., their German business is only a comparatively small part of their entire business.

The insurance outstanding December 31, 1914, in the German business of one American company, for instance, was more than \$18,000,000 marks (more than \$75,000,000), while the company's total insurance amounted at the same time to more than \$9,750,000 marks (\$2,347,000,000). The fact that the greater part of the company's business has been issued in countries not at war is best illustrated by the company's mortality experience for 1914, during which a net profit of 29 per cent. of the expected mortality was realized.

German Companies Prosper

So far as the German life insurance companies are concerned, investigation shows that, thanks to the good economic conditions, their business in general has suffered comparatively little to the present time. Germany has no general moratorium; the premium income and the interest income on mortgage loans, securities and policy loans are pretty regular.

A large German company states that 92 per cent. of its interest, due on mortgage loans, has been paid and this percentage probably holds true with other companies. Many leading German life insurance companies, continue to issue life insurance policies, of course with more restrictions than in times of peace and charging, where necessary, an extra war risk.

A great problem at the outbreak of the war was to procure money to meet the big demand for policy loans and for war losses. For that purpose a "Bank of German Life Insurance Companies" was created which loaned money on securities.

Face Varied Conditions

The companies had to face a great variety of conditions, and, as one German insurance expert pointed out, these are difficult to condense into a general statement. There are large companies and small companies. There are companies which pay the full amount insured when a war loss occurs, and others which guarantee only a minimum and provide for deferring the final settlement until after the war.

Companies of the second kind are thus protected against the war losses. But the tendency has been to liberalize the execution of such conditions and in most cases such steps, when taken, were justified by ample extra reserves built up in time of peace.

Companies which pay the full amount insured also have protected themselves by extra reserves. The big dividend reserves of the large companies especially, have to serve such a purpose.

The future dividend is the main

factor which offers a sufficient protection against war losses in most German companies. The German policy holders for the first time will feel the influence of the war losses on their company this year, for it has been the custom for many years with most of the life insurance companies to make the dividend payable two years after it has been earned. In 1915, the second year of the war, most German policy holders enjoyed the same high dividends which they received in the past. If the war losses are excessive they will have to pay for them in 1916 by having their dividends reduced.

Compulsory Insurance

Employees' insurance is compulsory in Germany, covering protection in case of sickness, accident, disablement and old age, besides making provision for the families of deceased workers. At the present time about 20,000,000 people are insured against sickness in official organizations which own and operate about 100 hospitals. Up to 1912 these organizations expended \$1,300,000,000.

Accident insurance organizations so far have expended for accident prevention \$7,000,000. Twenty-five million workers in 800,000 factories and shops are insured against accident, while approximately \$40,000,000 have been spent to cure injured workers.

Mainfold is the activity of the insurance organizations in case of disablement and for the families of deceased workers. One of their foremost endeavors is the fighting of tuberculosis.

These organizations own and operate eighty hospitals with more than 10,000 beds, for the erection and maintenance of which more than \$22,000,000 were spent. About 50,000 people with lung trouble are treated every year with remarkable effectiveness.

Wiping Out Tuberculosis

Ninety-two per cent. of the patients were either cured or improved in 1912, as against only 68 per cent. in 1897. Deaths from tuberculosis in Prussia in 1890 were 34,088, and in 1913 only 56,582.

In their endeavors to provide healthful living quarters these organizations have loaned out at low rate of interest \$120,000,000, besides spending for further beneficial purposes \$500,000,000. The total expended by the workers' insurance organizations reached up to 1913 almost \$2,700,000,000.

At the present time 1,300,000 people receive old age pensions in Germany representing a yearly outlay of \$55,000,000, while 1,500,000 disabled workers receive support aggregating a yearly sum of \$45,000,000.

These expenditures will undergo a considerable increase after the war, because many of the workmen, now in the field, will not be able to follow their profession.

Subscribe to War Loans

Notwithstanding these remarkable expenses the capital of the insurance organizations in Germany amounted in 1913 to about \$750,000,000. These organizations are participating actively in the general relief work during the war and have subscribed moreover \$129,000,000 to the German war loans.

Compulsory employees' insurance has raised the working classes in Germany in health and economy. It is said that by their aid only has Germany maintained her position in the markets of the world.

Furthermore, hundreds of thousands now fighting on the field of battle for the Fatherland may trace their health and capacity to the timely and proper treatment received from social insurance.



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the world over are known as the most considerate of their patrons' comfort.

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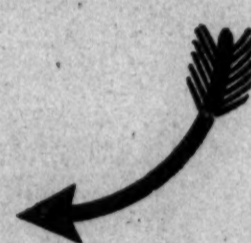
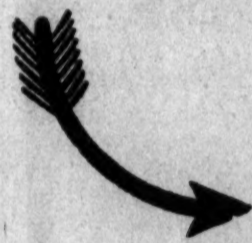
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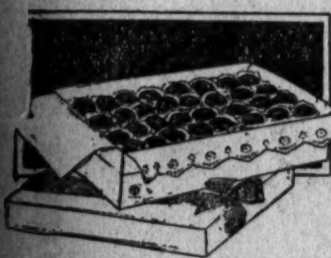
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Dear Sir:

If you have ever experienced any difficulty in obtaining footwear that provides you with comfort, durability, and appearance, we specially invite you to call and allow us to demonstrate to you the superiority of our "Rex" Footwear.

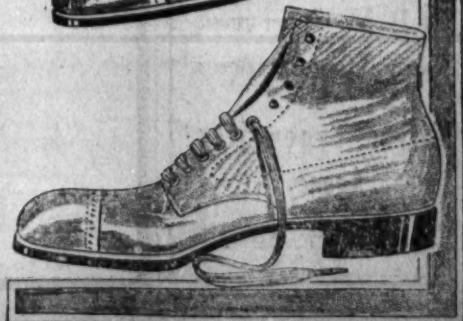
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The soles and insoles are cut from pure oak-bark tanned leather, and the uppers from the finest of skins, the whole being shaped on lasts most carefully cut to retain the natural bend and elasticity of the foot.

These lasts are fashioned on the most scientific and modern lines, giving the wearer of "Rex" Shoes the smart up-to-date appearance demanded by the present styles.

"Rex" footwear is obtainable in both Black and Brown, in sizes and half-sizes, and notwithstanding the considerable and continuous advance in cost of all leather goods, we are still selling "Rex" Shoes at before-the-war prices.

\$9.50
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NEW GERMAN PLANES POSSESS GREAT SPEED

Small, Formidable Chasers Are
Armed with Gun Firing
600 Shots a Minute

ALLIES NOT BEHINDHAND

Aero Club Governor Says British
Navy Is Supreme in Air
As Well as on Sea

New York, January 21.—A detailed description of the German "Fokker" monoplane, which has already shot down thirteen British aeroplanes, according to the dispatches printed in The New York Times yesterday, was obtained yesterday at the Aero Club of America, where it was announced that it would soon be surpassed by machines being built in this country. Among those who said that the United States would soon again lead the world were Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club; Henry A. Wise Wood, President of the American Society of Aeronautic Engineers; Alberto Santos-Dumont, Henry Woodhouse, and John Hays Hammond, Jr.

"This new German monoplane," said Mr. Hawley, "will undoubtedly bring out the speedy French and British biplanes, which have not been used in large numbers, I understand, because of the difficulty of having wide enough landing grounds for them at the theatre of war."

Henry Woodhouse, a governor of the Aero Club, said he had heard about the "Fokker" class planes of the Germans, and was surprised that they had not appeared in the news dispatches before.

"They are the smallest aeroplanes used along the battle-front," he said "and can only be classed as aeroplane chasers. The usual Fokker is only about 29 feet 9 inches over the wings, and about 24 feet 6 inches long, with an 80-horse power motor. The machine, with this motor equipment, makes about 25 miles an hour. With a 200-horse power motor it ought to be able to make from 160 miles an hour upward. With the exception of the wings, which are usually made of the new transparent material, making the machine practically invisible, the whole construction is of steel tubing. They carry a pilot and gunner, or only a pilot, who also acts gunner. Their armament consists of a rapid-fire gun, capable of more than 600 shots a minute.

"Both the British and French have machines that can make the same speed of more than 160 miles an hour, but they have not used them extensively because the Germans were not using them, and they are difficult to handle and trained pilots are scarce. This new development of the Germans does not mean that they will be supreme in the air, except in Russian territory, where they have thousands of aviators to the hundreds of the Russians. It takes several thousand

Bereaved American Countess Will Soon Return as Nurse To Front



By Countess De Pierrefeu

New York, January 20.—Countess de Pierrefeu, who in her girlhood days was Elsa Tudor, of Boston, is about to return to France to resume her hospital nursing, which was so pathetically interrupted when her titled husband fell last Spring while doing ambulance work for France. She is expected to come to New York to speak of her war experiences. With her four children, she has been staying with her mother, Mrs. William Tudor, in Hancock, N.H. She is sailing for France the latter part of February with her children, the youngest of whom is just three years old. The oldest boy is ten and heir to the distinguished title of his father.

Countess de Pierrefeu's story is part of Boston's society history. She was one of four daughters of Mr. and Mrs. William Tudor, of Beacon street. An aunt married the Count Kleczkowska, and it was while visiting in Brittany that Miss Tudor met Count Dedous de Pierrefeu, eldest son of the famous French family and a descendant of Admiral de Coligny.

In New England annals the Tudor family is notable. Colonel Tudor, of Revolutionary fame, was a friend of Napoleon and visited the French court.

Personal loss and sorrow are put aside by Countess de Pierrefeu, whose whole thought is to get back where she may give her service and skill to those in need. The Countess has been offered the position of head nurse of the hospital at Dinard, but has declined in order to work along her own lines.

aeroplanes and trained aviators to give supremacy.

"As a matter of fact, the British Navy has been supreme in the air as well as on the water during the whole war. This is largely due to the

large number of 'America' and 'super-America' flying boats, made in this country, which are equipped with two 100-horse power motors. More than 100 of these great machines and about 500 of the smaller types have

been delivered to Great Britain during the last year. One American firm has orders for 1,100 more, including some huge flying boats, which are veritable battle-cruisers. Several other firms are constructing large land and water aeroplanes with two and more engines."

Alberto Santos-Dumont told of the greatest aeroplanes that have yet been built here. They are the first tri-planes that have been built for war use, and are armored and have motors of 1,000 horse power.

"Recently I visited an aeroplane factory here," he said, "and I saw thousands of mechanics turning out from twelve to eighteen machines a day. Among the machines being built are those greatest ones, capable of flying 600 miles and carrying thirty passengers. These are about six times larger than any yet used and can store enough gasoline to carry them 600 miles at a rate of not less than 75 miles an hour. By decreasing the dead-weight load the fuel capacity can be increased to allow of a much greater cruising radius.

"This hydro-aeroplane is built with three planes, 133 feet from tip to tip. Its length is 68 feet; the rudder area, 54 square feet; the fixed tail area, horizontal, 125 square feet. The weight of the hull and planes is 8,000 pounds, and the motors weigh 4,000 pounds, developing one horse power for each four pounds. Counting crew, oil, and gasoline, weighing 5,250 pounds, and bombs of 3,000 pounds, the machine can make 75 miles an hour with a total of 21,000 pounds, or more than ten tons.

"For its own protection this new triplane is heavily armored, and carries several of the new 3-inch aeroplane guns, which will make it a most formidable antagonist in the air."

Political Crisis In Washington

(Continued from Page 1)

form and raising his hand for silence, said:

"I am in fighting mood tonight. For twenty months I have struggled and battled to keep this country out of war, to preserve in so far as I was able, the spirit of the commands laid upon me by my oath of office, to avoid strife and yet to keep honor. Now I have come to a point where I believe I must consider the threatened liberty and honor of the nation, and I am prepared to fight—if need be—for that liberty and honor which are more to be desired than peace."

In a few plain words the President then outlined the situation at home and abroad, and warned his hearers that there must be no shillyshally about preparedness.

"The plans for a greater, more effective military force now before

Congress must take substance in fact," he told his audience, and proceeding, insisted that those plans be "fulfilled immediately." It is now no time in which to delay and palaver.

"We are at peace with the world tonight," he said, "but neither we nor any other men can tell how long that peace is to last. I can not venture to predict that the outlook for the United States will be as bright tomorrow as it is today. No-one can do that."

In a silence that was more suggestive than an outburst of applause, Mr. Wilson said:

"I have always been an advocate of peace. I have struggled with all my might and main to keep the peace for this land of ours, yet I do not belong to those who cry 'peace, peace when there is no peace.' Rather do I belong to those who believe that peace is precious enough to struggle for, to fight for, to go to war for if necessary."

Taking up the subject of preparedness the speaker said that there are today in this country many who because of their social or political views are opposed to preparedness. All such he asked to consider carefully and without prejudice the history of Europe in the last few years.

"And then woe to the marplot, to the man or woman who, seeking his or her political or personal ambition, balks or attempts to balk this plan for the welfare of the people; woe to him who, forgetting his duty to his people, seeks his own glory of advancement rather than candour, than honor or the duty of nonpartisan service for the good of all."

This is the year of accounting, the speaker continued, the year in which the people of the country are going to make its governors answer to them for the deeds they have done, and the deeds they have left undone. This is the year in which the nation expects, and rightly expects action, not talk. And he intimated that he was weary of talk and proposed to act.

This brought forth round after round of cheering from the crowded seats.

When the applause ceased Mr. Wilson began to praise Congressman Mann, floor leader of the Republican Party in the House of Representatives, for the address made by him a few days ago, in which Mr. Mann had advocated nonpartisan support of the military and naval plans of the administration. The President said that he believed that such a speech would bear splendid fruit.

The President admitted that he had in the past told Congress that preparedness was not a pressing need of the nation. He had believed what he had said at that time, but he had learned differently since then, and having learned differently was prepared to shoulder the blame for his mistake and was ready to do what he could to rectify it.

Speaking of the plan of Secretary Garrison for an army of trained men, he said, while he believed that his plan is the best that can be secured at present and under all the condi-

tions confronting the country, he personally cares nothing for the details, and will be satisfied if Congress will give the country legislation which will provide us with an army of 500,000 trained men to act as reserves to our regulars in time of trouble, reserves capable of speedy mobilization and instant effectiveness.

American business men, he continued, have in the past taken their stand for the policy of protection, a tariff wall behind which they stood, barring out the rest of the commercial world. But times have changed, especially since the outbreak of the war. The great American combinations of capital are now seeking to gain a share of the world's trade. If this is to continue the people of the country must realize that it means a new foreign policy, and that they can no longer shelter themselves behind an artificial barrier, but must go forth prepared to meet the competition of other peoples on the level of equal opportunity. This in turn means added possibility of war with rival commercial nations, he said.

Furthermore, he said, Americans have from the very beginning of the history of the land, stood for liberty. As champions of freedom here and everywhere in the Western Hemisphere we have entered into two wars, the war with Mexico and with Spain over Cuba. Yet should we find ourselves drawn into the vortex of war for liberty or for freedom we should be impotent, helpless, unable to accomplish anything.

"My reasons for urging upon you the principle of preparedness," he said in conclusion, "is that preparedness will enable us to defend our own rights abroad, insure the realization of our internal development, and to protect the peace and autonomy of the other American peoples."



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Typewriters

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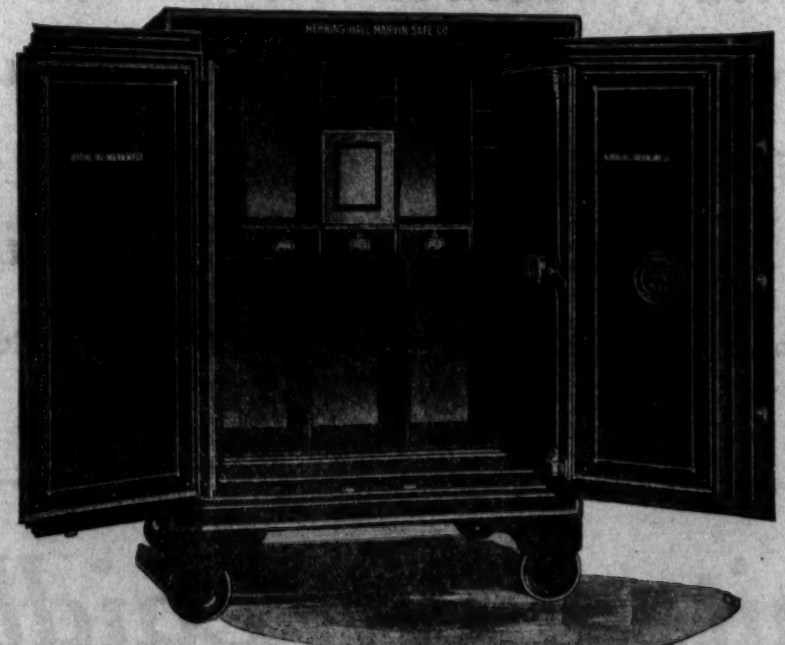
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Drill-Proof Plates
Automatic Locking Device

Strength of Steel 60,000 Lbs.
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SOLE AGENTS.



REBUKES A BRITISH CRITIC OF MR. WILSON

London Chronicle Says Section
Of Press Is Not Treating
Him Fairly

HIS POSITION DIFFICULT

Mass of Thinking Americans
Support Him—Forbearance
Under Provocation

London, Friday, January 21.—The Daily Chronicle today devotes a leading editorial to comment on President Wilson's foreign policy. The editorial follows:

"While it is notorious that American public opinion is overwhelmingly on the side of the Allies, who are fighting the battle of democracy, and safeguarding humanity from barbarism, there is a section of the British press that is not treating the United States strictly as a neutral power. The attitude of our press on the whole has been considerate and correct toward the smaller neutrals, such as Holland and the Scandinavian countries, and also to Italy before that country became an Ally. The same cannot be said of the attitude toward the United States.

"Our Government, as despatches and speeches by Ministers show, has shown all due consideration to the interest and susceptibilities of the United States consistent with maintaining our rights as a belligerent and reaping the fruits of our pre-eminence in sea power, but many of our newspapers have not followed its example. They have not only been severely critical of President Wilson and his policy, but have

treated the United States as if they were one of the family.

"The two English-speaking nations are naturally inclined to adopt a tone of frankness in discussing each other's affairs without any idea of causing offense, but that does not excuse the lack of appreciation of President Wilson's difficulties and of his policy during the war.

"Some of our writers even go to the length of telling him what he ought to do. We notice that a popular American magazine contains a symposium giving the reasons of English writers why America should come into the war. This is a piece of gratuitous impertinence. We have no business to advise Americans what line of policy they should pursue, nor is it right that we should treat the head of that great nation in a way which might be interpreted as being unfriendly.

"We may be sure that the enemy will take advantage of every indiscretion which we commit and of every tactless move we make, in order that they may strengthen their poisonous propaganda among the American public.

"President Wilson occupies what is apparently the unenviable position of satisfying neither side—the thankless role of the neutral who aims at being impartial. The Germans do not hesitate to attribute their failure to secure a general victory to the attitude of the United States. Comments in their newspapers, and particularly their cartoons, show almost as great hatred of the Americans as of the British.

"America has objected to the German submarine policy, while they say she has permitted Great Britain to develop new methods of blockade by the exercise of sea power. On the other hand, Great Britain and her allies have been permitted to draw unlimited supplies of munitions from America, including submarines sent to Canada in parts, they have been enabled to float a loan on

the American market and have been generally regarded as friends, while the Central Powers have been looked upon as enemies.

"America has put up with all the irritation arising from British interference with commerce and with the loss incurred by the bringing of American cargoes before prize courts.

"Our censorship of American news has been tolerated, even when it was no less than indefensible. This trend of American opinion has been gradual and progressive. It has kept pace with the ever-lengthening series of German atrocities in the war, it has been hardened by the duplicities of German diplomacy. It has been embittered by the disloyal and provocative activity of a section of German-Americans who have been the accomplices of the German and Austrian Embassies in committing outrages, creating riots, and almost instigating civil war in America.

"The personal position of the President has been one of exceptional difficulty. He has incurred the bitter and relentless hatred of all German-Americans. Besides the hostility of this class and the defection of the Bryan Democrats, he has put up with the powerful opposition of the monied interests.

"First, there are the great German bankers and their friends in industry. They are against him because they consider that he is too pro-Ally. Then there are the other financial houses and monied interests who are against him ostensibly on

the ground that he is not pro-Ally enough, but really because his domestic policy is against the interests of the wealthy classes.

"Mr. Wilson is the standard bearer of a great movement. The mass of sane public opinion of the United States and the mass of thinking people, who are now silent, are supporting his policy, but most of the influential American newspapers which happen to be read in England are against him. Some of them, who are against him because they stand for certain interests, put their attacks on the ground that he has not shown more partiality toward the Allies. Others attack him more particularly because he is not in favor of a bigger military program.

"The press of America in this matter enjoys a freedom which our newspapers should not emulate. The President's attitude in face of them all alike is one of quiet disdain and of indifference to what people say about him, whether in America or abroad. He has had to face more obloquy than almost any man who has filled his position, but he believes that he is pursuing the right policy to safeguard the interests of his nation.

"The basis of that policy is the maintenance of treaty obligations and international law, and behind it all there is a strong feeling against the domination of democracy by militarism. If the British press and public took a little more trouble to

understand him and were more conscious of the impolicy and absurdity of lecturing the great Republic on what its President ought to do, it would be much to the advantage of the Anglo-American future, and, after all, that future must in any reckoning be a large part of the future of the world."

Sicawei Weather Report

25.—The pressure rises in China, and an anticyclone is growing up between the Yangtze and the Hwangho. The depression passes between Nippon and Hokkaido. The monsoon sets in again along the whole coast.

26.—The weather clears up altogether during the night. Moderate N.W. breezes. The pressure continues to rise.

Meteorological Readings

Saturday, February 26, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
at sea Cent., mm.	70.82	77.09
" " " "	30.37	10.81
Variation in in. for 24 h.	1.34	11.04
Variation in in. for 12 h.	1.72	10.12
(Direction)	NW	NW
Wind: Kilom per hour ..	11	14
" " " "	5.8	8.7
Temperature: Fahr.	19.2	27.2
" " " "	29.8	36.0
Humidity: %	86	63
Wobility: 5-10	0	8
Baromet. mm	—	—
R. fall mm	—	—

THREE BIG HITS
Pecan Nuggets,
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DAHL'S MILK CO.
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Absolutely Pure and Best in the Market.
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Fresh Bread Daily

Toast Bread . . lb.	\$0.10
French Bread . . ,	0.10
Brown Bread . . ,	0.12
Salt Biscuits . . ,	0.25
Assorted Biscuits , ,	0.60

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Quick despatch of postal parcels up to 21 lbs.

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\$9.25
Per Case
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NEW SHIPMENT OF

Fresh American Provisions

LIBBY'S CANNED GOODS:

Dill Pickles large tin	\$0.65	Ground Coffee . . tin.	\$0.85
Hanover Sauerkraut , ,	0.45	Force Packet . .	0.50
Frankfort Sausage , ,	0.85	Cream of Wheat Packet	0.65
Vienna Sausage . . , ,	0.60	Swedish Matches Packet	0.10
Sauerkraut & Sausage , ,	0.60	" " " " 12 boxes	0.20
Bouillon cubes . dozen	0.60	Crisco . . . tin.	1.70-0.80
Chow Chow Pickles glass	0.60	Shell Almond . . lb.	0.65
Gherkins . . large glass	0.95	Toffee, Drops, Cashons	
Mixed Pickles . .	0.95		
Stuffed Olives . .	0.55		
Kneipp Coffee . . lb.	0.65		



Every Saturday
FRESH LIVE LOBSTERS
and other Special Dishes

Fresh Sausages (Home-made)



Bologna Sausage . . . lb.	\$0.60
Breakfast	0.30
Brawn	0.60
Cervelat Sausage . . .	0.70
Brunswick Mett Sausage , ,	0.70
Boiled Ham, Sliced . . ,	0.80
Breakfast Bacon . . . ,	0.50
Frankfort Sausage . pair	0.75
Liver Sausage . . . lb.	0.60
Tongue Sausage . . . ,	0.60
Salt Pork	0.35

Wines and Liquors

Sodawater, Beer and Stout

Claret bot.	0.60-1.00
Sherry	0.70-2.00-1.85
Port	1.85-1.35
Red Cap Champagne . pts.	1.80
Duc De Rozel Champagne	2.10-1.80
Sparkling Cider . . qt.	1.25
Vermouth	1.20
Geneva Focking	1.10
Peppermint	1.10
Curacao	1.10
Benedictine (D.O.M.) . .	2.00
Old Tom Gin	0.90 0.80
Brandy	2.75 1.65
Whisky - Absinthe . . .	—
Lemon Squash	0.80
Lime Juice Cordial . . .	0.90

Fresh Egyptian Cigarettes



Bananas . Bunch	\$0.20
Celery . . ,	0.10
Mandarins lb.	0.08-12
Oranges . . ,	0.06-10
Pumeloos. each	0.15-20
Walnuts . lb.	0.15
Peanuts . . ,	0.12

Sandwiches, to order—10 cents each

Dill Pickles ea.	\$0.05
Rolled Pickled Herrings , ,	0.15
Pigs Feet in Jelly . lb.	0.45
Cutlets in Jelly . . . ea.	0.25
Apples lb.	0.15-20
Lemons doz.	0.70
Chestnuts lb.	0.15

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 26, 1916.

Money and Bullion

Mexican Dollars: Market rate	72.60
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1922
Sovereigns:	—
buying rate @ 2-7 1/2 Tls.	7.63
Exch. @ 72.8-Mex. \$	10.48
Peking Bar	389
Native Interest	.02

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	27.7d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:	—
3 m-s	—
6 m-s	—
12 m-s	—

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.

Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 25.01
Ex. N.Y. on London T.T.	\$ 4.76 1/2
Consols	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 2-7 1/2
London	Demand 2-7 1/2
India	T.T. 194 1/2
Paris	T.T. 364 1/2
Hamburg	T.T. —
Hamburg	Demand 62 1/2
New York	Demand 62 1/2
Hongkong	T.T. 74 1/2
Japan	T.T. 80 1/2
Batavia	T.T. 146

Banks' Buying Rates

London	4 m-s Ctd. 2-5 1/2
London	4 m-s Docy. 2-5 1/2
London	6 m-s Ctd. 2-8 1/2
London	6 m-s Docy. 2-8 1/2
Paris	4 m-s 361 1/2
Hamburg	4 m-s 64 1/2
New York	4 m-s 64 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR FEBRUARY

£1 Hk. Tls.	6.80
Hk. Tls. 1-Franc	4.09
1-Mark	3.07
Hk. Tls. 1-Yen	1.45
1-Ruble	2.21
1-Rouble	2.25
1-Mex. \$	1.50

Stock Exchange

Shanghai, February 26, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Almas Tls. 18.50	—
Consolidated Tls. 5.17 1/2	—
Kota Bahroes Tls. 14.75	—
Sungei Duri Tls. 16.00	—
Taiplings Tls. 3.70	—
Shanghai Kiebangs Tls. 1.62 1/2	—
Sua Manggis Tls. 8.50	—
Java Consolidated Tls. 25.25	—
Langkats Tls. 37.75	—
Shai Club 6% Debs. Tls. 103.00	—

Direct Business Reported

Almas Tls. 18.50	—
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Sharebrokers' Association

Shanghai, February 26, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Kroeweeks Tls. 24.00 cash	—
Repairs Tls. 1.80 cash	—
Kotas Tls. 14.80 cash	—
Kiebangs Tls. 1.62 1/2 cash	—
Dominions Tls. 18.25 cash	—
Anglo Javans Tls. 15.85 cash	—
Chemors Tls. 2.65 cash	—
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.70 cash	—
Telephones Tls. 97.50 cash	—
Fahangs Tls. 2.80 cash	—
Consolidated Tls. 5.17 1/2 cash	—
Almas Tls. 18.50 cash	—

Direct

Consolidated Tls. 5.15 cash	—
Anglo Javans Tls. 15.75 cash	—
Kotas Tls. 14.80 cash	—
Kotas Tls. 14.90 cash	—
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.60 cash	—
Pahangs Tls. 2.80 cash	—
Fahangs Tls. 2.82 1/2 cash	—
Telephones Tls. 98.00	—
Anglo Javans Tls. 16.25 March	—
Padangs Tls. 28.75 cash	—
Ziangbos Tls. 9.75 March	—

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

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and Annuity Policies issued at current

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The Venus Life Assurance

Co., Ltd.

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Road, as well as at all other Branches.

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grant policies against Fire on For-

eign and Native Risk at Current

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W. H. Neville Goshen, Esq.

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Delhi Malacca Sourabaya

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Interest allowed on Current Deposit

Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for

twelve months and shorter periods

at rates to be ascertained on applica-

tion.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00

Reserves 45,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon

Battambang Hongkong Shanghai

Canton Mongtze Singapore

Djibouti Noumea Tientsin

Pondichery Peking Tourane

Haiphong Papeete

Hankow Phnom-Penh

Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Es-

compte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais;

Banque de Paris et des Pays-

Bas; Credit Industriel et Commer-

cial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and

Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir

National d'Escompte de Paris;

Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes

all banking operations and exchange

business, grants credits on goods and

approved securities and receives depo-

sits on current and fixed deposits

according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate

Branches at Peking, Tientsin,

Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and

Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT,

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Bel-

gique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.

PARIS: Banque de l'Union Paris-

ienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS and MARSEILLES: Comptoir

National d'Escompte d'Paris.

NEW YORK: National City Bank

of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Ac-

counts Taels and fixed deposits ac-

cording to arrangements.

Every description of banking and

exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:

Sterling £1,500,000 @ 1s. \$15,000,000

Silver 18,000,000

\$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Pro-

prietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

W. L. Patten, Esq., Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman]

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong-N. J. Spahr.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Peking

Bangkok Johore Penang

Batavia Kobe Rangoon

Bombay Kuala Lumpur

Calcutta Lyons Shanghai

Canton Lyons Singapore

Colombo Malacca Sourabaya

Fuchow Manila Taiping

Harbin Nagasaki Tientsin

Hankow New York Yokohama

London County and Westminster

Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Ac-

counts and on Fixed Deposits accord-

ing to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved

Securities, and every description of

Banking and Exchange business

transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the

chief commercial places in Europe,

India, Australia, Africa, China,

Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000

Reserve Fund 22,000,000

Capital contributed by Kpg. Tls.

the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD

Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64 Old Broad St.

E. C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie

& Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser

le Developement du Commerce et

de l'Industrie en France. Banque

de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour

favoriser le Developement u

Commerce et de l'Industrie en

France.

BERLIN: Messrs. Mendelsohn & Co.

HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg

& Co.

Far Eastern Branches and

Agencies:

Bombay Hallan Peking

Calcutta Hankow Shanghai

Changchun Harbin Tientsin

(Kwan- Hongkong Tientsin

chense) Newchwang Vladivostok

Chefoo Nicolayowsk Yokohama

Daihy (Dairen) O-A

85 Branches and Agencies in

Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account

and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars,

and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special

facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal

cities of the world bought and sold.

SAVE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZERSKI,

Q. CARRERE,

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	\$790 B.
Chartered	252
Russo-Asiatic	R. 187 1/2 N.
Cathay, ordy.	S.S.
Cathay, pref.	6.80
Marine Insurances	
Canton	\$415 B.
North China	Tls. 182 1/2
Union of Canton	950
Yangtze	\$240 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$158 B.
Hongkong Fire	\$410
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def.	969 6d. B.
"Shell"	Tls. 14
Shanghai Tug.	Tls. 54
Kochien	Tls. 22 S.
Mining	
Kalping	Tls. 11 1/2
Oriental Cons.	37.4d.
Philippine	Tls. 2.85
Raub	Tls. 2.30
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	old 998 S.
Shanghai Dock	new 94 S.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 04 1/2 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 93
Hongkong Wharf	\$75 1/2 Sa.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land.	Tls. 106
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 107
Well-hall Land	Tls. 3
Central Stores	\$7 1/2 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 140 B.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 111
International	Tls. 70 B.
International Pref.	Tls. 78
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 42 B.
Soy Chee	Tls. 90 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 13.30 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 13.30 B.
Yangtze-poo	Tls. 111 B.
Yangtze-poo Pref.	Tls. 111 B.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Bty.	\$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	\$140 Sa.
Green Island	\$10 B.
Langkate	Tls. 37 1/2 Sa.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 130 S.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	\$16 1/2 B.
Llewellyn	\$62 1/2
Lane, Crawford	\$95 N.
Moutrie	\$35 N.
Watson	\$68.80 B.
Weeks	\$19
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 18 1/2
Amherst	Tls. 2.05
Anglo-Java	Tls. 15 1/2
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 17 1/2
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 2.30 B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 2.30 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2.30 B.
Butte	Tls. 2.60 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 18 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 18 B.
Cheng	Tls. 5.17 1/2 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 18 1/2 B.
Domion	Tls. 11 1/2 B.
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 25 1/2 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 12 1/2
Kamunting	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Kapaya	Tls. 20
Karan	Tls. 14 1/2 B.
Kota Bahru	Tls. 24 B.
Kroekwek Java	Tls. 18 B.
Permatang Duri	Tls. 14 1/2 B.
Permatang	Tls. 7 1/2 S.
Repah	Tls. 1.35 B.
Samarang	Tls. 1.40 B.
Seokee	Tls. 2.20 B.
Somambu	Tls. 23 1/2 B.
Sonawang	Tls. 1.62 1/2 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7 1/2
Shanghai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 15
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 2.80 B.
Sungala	Tls. 3 1/2 B.
Sungel Duri	Tls. 16 B.
Sua Manglie	Tls. 8 1/2 B.
Shai Kelantan	Tls. 3.70 B.
Talping	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 33 1/2 B.
Tebong	Tls. 2.60 S.
Ulobri	Tls. 3.40 S.
Ziangbe	Tls. 9.40 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 100
Culty Dairy	Tls. 18
Shai Elec. and Ab.	\$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 94 1/2
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 32
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Shai Telephone	Tls. 97 B.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 300
S. Sellers, Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.	

Benjamin & Potts, 8 J'neke Road
Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Boeven Landbouwenplaatte in Langkat: "The output of crude oil for February 25 was 157 tons."

Piece Goods and Yarn

Messrs. Ilbert and Co., Ltd., write as follows in their weekly market report:—

Staples during the week have shown steadiness to firmness, whilst a few of the dyed and fancy sections have felt a reaction from the result of last week's intoxication. Nevertheless, the problem as to where the requirements of the trade are to come from for the next several months ahead, is one which is difficult of solution. A glance at the unprecedented position of stocks as noted further down in this circular, cannot fail to have their full effect as the spring trade, upon which we are merely now at the threshold, develops.

We are indebted to the combined energies of the British Chamber of Commerce and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, in being able this week to publish upon the last page of this issue, a reliable list of stocks as they stand at present. The returns of stocks have been collected, as upon the December 31, 1915, by the two Chambers above referred to, and the usual Customs Daily Returns of imports and exports, plus local consumption estimates, brought up to the present time. Owing to the war, the sphere of usefulness of the General Chamber of Commerce, which used to collect these returns from importers of all nationalities, had perforce to cease, and consequently the figures, which should be corrected every six months, have not been corrected since the end of 1914. It is a pleasurable surprise therefore to find that in most of the important headings our estimates have kept very close to those now shown.

Our estimates of White Shirtings, Irishes and Bleached T-Cloths have been 170,000 pieces in excess, and we were also somewhat in excess in the majority of the dyed classes, the figures of which are so small as to make the differences somewhat proportionately conspicuous. The stock of piece goods of all denominations totals a shade under five million pieces, for such a figure as this, one has to go back right to the early stages of the import trade into China.

Piece Goods Market

Grey Shirtings 8 1/2-lbs. Little or no business in progress except in some of the lowest qualities, in which sales are reported of Moon at Tls. 3.90, and Green "Fals" Doo" at Tls. 2.95. Auctions advanced at few candorens. 4 lbs. to 7 lbs. No business except at auction where prices were firmer.

9-lbs. to 11-lbs. Market firm but business is confined to small parcels only of Highland at Tls. 4.75 and "Boh Dah Wei" at Tls. 4.50. Prices at auction were five candorens to a mace higher.

12-lbs. 36 inches. Good qualities are more in demand and are firmer, business being made public in Soldier No. 1 at Tls. 5.80, Blue Dragon at Tls. 5.60, President at Tls. 5.40, Soldier at Tls. 5.40 and Soldier No. 2 at Tls. 5.30. Auction chaps in and out.

Jeans. A moderate demand has been in evidence and values show a hardening tendency, with business reported in the following: English—Three Stagheads 40 yds. at Tls. 5.65 and 30 yds. at Tls. 4.40, and Japanese, Face at Tls. 4.50, Elephant and Moon at Tls. 4.30, both 40 yds. Auctions firm.

White Shirtings.—The market continues strong and demand appears to be still unsatisfied, the best qualities being most in favour at the moment. Sales are returned in Gold Dollar at Tls. 8.25, Gold Nine Horses at Tls. 7.25, small Dog at Tls. 7.20, Large Dog at Tls. 7.00, Blue Dragon at Tls. 7.10, Nine Stags at Tls. 6.60, Blue Nine Horses at Tls. 6.45, Flower No. 1 at Tls. 6.20, Five Boys at Tls. 5.95, Peacock at Tls. 5.77 and Gold Two Stags at Tls. 5.00. Although some chaps declined at auction, the tone in general was quite steady.

Bleached T-Cloths.—These goods also rule firm and we hear of Five Phoenix at Tls. 6.10, Four Cocks at Tls. 5.90, Blue Dragon at Tls. 5.40, and Nine "Lung" at Tls. 5.10. Auction prices advanced one to two maces.

Drills and Sheetings.—Pacoet Drills at Tls. 5.60 and the following Sheetings comprise the week's business in American goods:—Lorry A and Pelser A at Tls. 4.40, and Abbeville at Tls. 4.75. In Japanese Drills Blue Phoenix and Fan are reported at Tls. 3.90, and in Sheetings Nine Dragons at Tls. 4.00 and Drangonhead at Tls. 3.97 1/2.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—Although a few of the choicest of Fast Black Cotton Lastings at the Yuen Fong auction today show somewhat startling declines, owing probably to resales by speculators, the market for private chaps is nevertheless very firm all round. Figured Cotton Italians and Dyed Lawns being roughly five mace upon the week, and Velvets and Veneclans a few candorens a yard higher.

Japanese Pura Reds have changed hands at Tls. 4.35 for 6 lbs. and Tls. 4.10 for 5 lbs., to the extent of about 100 cases.

Cotton and Yarn

Cotton.—Our local market is steady with an upward tendency, a certain number of sales have been made at about previous rates. Quotations, however, are unchanged and are given as follows: Tungchow at Tls. 24.00 to Tls. 24.50, Four Chops Tls. 23.50, Steam Gunnet at Tls. 23.00 to Tls. 23.50 and Ordinary Shanghai at Tls. 22.50 to Tls. 23.00.

The following quotations are called by Reuter as prices ruling on the Liverpool market:— Middling American at 7.70d., Egyptian at 11.70d. and Bengals at 8.85d. per lb.

Local Yarn.—During the past week our market has been exceptionally quiet and the hopes of a week ago that prices would show a gradual improvement have not as yet come to pass. We have no sales to report.

Indian Yarn.—Market much quieter with only a few small parcels to report at a shade lower than last week's rates:

No. 10's—100 Bales Sorab at Tls. 82.50, and 100 Bales Telicundass at Tls. 81.00.

No. 12's—50 Bales China at Tls. 84.00, 75 Bales Elphinstone at Tls. 82.00, and 75 Bales Moon at Tls. 84.50.

No. 20's—150 Bales Jubilee at Tls. 94.00.

Japanese Yarn.—These spinings are quiet and steady, sales being in No. 16's Blue Fish at Tls. 101.50 and Three Horses at Tls. 99.50.

SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS BANK

Although Established for Seven Months Only, a Satisfactory Profit is Made

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank has made a profit of \$18,012.84 during its first working year of seven months. After paying interest and expenses, there is left a net profit of \$4,480.17. The general manager, Mr. K. P. Chen, B. A. (Penn.), is to be congratulated upon such a satisfactory working of the bank in a year which was beset with uneasiness. The balance sheet and the profit and loss account, presented below, have been audited by the well-known firm of chartered accountants, Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews:—

Balance Sheet As At December 31, 1915. Liabilities

To Capital \$200,000.000
" Current Accounts ... 341,932.797
" Bank Orders Out-
standing 21,491.895

Fixed Deposits 215,967.733
" Banking Group's
Joint Loan Fund... 106,235.782
" Savings Deposits ... 18,882.894
" Profit & Loss Account 4,480.166
\$908,992.267

Assets

By Cash in Hand \$132,443.626
" Deposits with Bank-
ers 147,808.919
" Fixed Loans 162,808.041
" Call Loans 205,805.585
" Joint Accounts Loan 128,231.293
" Current Account
Overdrawn 119,903.976
" Recoverable Charges,
etc 818,298
" Interest Suspense 2,314,003
" Investments at Cost
Furniture, Fixtures,
etc 2,046,691
" Preliminary
Expenses 2,782,715
\$908,992.267

Profit and Loss Account for the Seven Months Ended Decem-
ber 31, 1915

To Salaries and Wages... \$ 3,078,460
" Rent, Rates, Taxes,
etc 1,589,206

Communications 191,203
" Transportation 2,100
" Advertising 99,910
" Directors' Fees 300,000
" Commission 31,499
" Exchange 261,261
" General Charges 2,564,796
" Inspection and Audit
Fees 143,250
" Legal Expenses 160,619
" Insurance premium... 160,372
" Balance being profit
for the seven
months 4,480.166
\$18,012.842

By Interest \$12,830,807
" Coolie hire 180,355
" Petty Exchange 1,680
\$13,012,842

K. P. Chen, General Manager.
T. Y. Zee Zoon Bing, Accountant.
T. T. Chuan, Chairman.
Y. C. Tong, Managing Director.

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the books and accounts and the returns from informants and have obtained all the informa-

tion and explanations we have required. We have verified the cash in hand and have inspected the securities in Shanghai; the latter are of a readily realizable nature. As far as we are able to ascertain all accounts overdrawn and unsecured are unsecured are good. Tael exchange has been taken at 73.5. Nothing has yet been written off Preliminary Expenses. In our

opinion, the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given us, and as shown by the books.

Shanghai, January 18, 1916.
(Signed)
LOWE, BINGHAM AND MATTHEWS,
Auditors.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For February 25th, 26th and 27th.

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!
"THE TEN O'CLOCK MYSTERY"
An exciting THREE-REEL Play,
Shows with masterly power the unravelling
of a mysterious crime.

PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH
GAZETTES
Depicting latest War incidents, including:
SUBMARINE WARFARE

"MAX IS LOVE SICK"
This sparkling Two-Reel Comedy is by
Max Linder, who plays the hero in his
brilliant and comical manner

CHARLES CHAPLIN
In another screaming Comedy
"GETTING ACQUAINTED."

Commencing Tomorrow, February 28th.

"THE BLACK BOX"
Showing 9th and 10th Episodes,
entitled:
"LOST IN LONDON"
and
"THE SHIP OF HORROR"
In Four Reels.

LYCEUM THEATRE

Tuesday, February 29
SECOND GRAND VOCAL CONCERT
BY
Madame Dina Van Brandt
Prima Donna
(Coloratura Soprano)

The Great Russian Singer
who has made a tremend-
ous success in Petrograd,
London, Paris, Milan, etc.
An instant success in
Shanghai

Assisted by Public Band
Conducted by Prof. R. Buck

Booking at Moutrie's

Prices: Boxes \$25.00
Dress Circle and Stalls... 5.00
Pit 3.00
Gallery 1.50

The Hongkew Skating Rink

GRAND CHARITY MASQUERADE CARNIVAL
for the
WAR RELIEF FUND
On Saturday, March 4th
SKATING from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m.
and
DANCING from 1 a.m. to 3 a.m.

ADMISSION \$1.00
Prizes will be given for Fancy Costume
(Ladies and Gentlemen), Fast Skating
etc., etc.

The Hongkew Skating Rink
North Szechuen Road (Ext.)
opposite road to the old
International Skating Rink

OLYMPIC THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th February, 1916

1. Selection "THE CINEMA STAR" I. Gilbert
(Published by Chappell & Co., 80, New
Bond St., London)

2. "LIFE IN THE FRENCH ARMY"
Interesting

3. "ROSE'S REVENGE"
Comedy

4. "FOR THE LOVE OF A MAID"
Comedy

5. "AMID RAGING BEASTS"
Drama in Two Parts

INTERVAL

6. "BERCEUSE JOCELYN"
Comedy

7. "PETER'S EVIL SPIRIT"
Comedy

8. "THE NEW MAID"
Comedy

9. "CHARLIE THE TRAMP"
Two Parts

VICTORIA THEATRE

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!
NEW PROGRAMME
The Seventh and Eighth
Episodes of
"THE MASTER KEY"
Keynote Comedy
and
"CHARLIE BY THE SEA"
By Charlie Chaplin

TOWA CINEMA

Corner of Woohang and Chapoo Roads

Programme
For Sunday Night and Matinee,
Sunday Afternoon.

1. "FOOLSHEDS"
LAST ROGUE"
Amusing Comedy.

2. "ZUMA, THE GIPSY"
In Two Parts. Very Interesting Drama.

3. "THE BLACK BOX"
4th Episode. Two parts.

4. "GET RICH QUICK"
One of the Most Amusing Comedies
produced by the Keystone Company.

Programme
For Monday, Tuesday, Wednes-
day and Thursday,
the 28th & 29th February, and 1st
and 2nd March.

1. "THREE FRIENDS"
A Very Interesting Comedy.

2. "A BURNING TRAIN"
In Two Parts. A very thrilling Italian
Drama.

3. "THE BLACK BOX"
5th Episode. 1st and 2nd Parts.

4. "A GAME OF POKER"
A Very Funny and Amusing Keystone
Comedy.

The Shanghai Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

COMMITTEE:
Sir E. D. Fraser, C.M.G., President.
A. W. Burkill E. V. Hobbs,
L. Midwood M.R.C.V.S.,
E. O. Cumming H. Tiefenbacher
Dr. H. Fresson Capt. G. Rabier
E. R. Hooper O. M. Green
Col. C. D. Bruce J. K. Tweed
K. J. McEuen

The Labour of other Charities is
divided among many associations, but
this charity stands alone—the defend-
er of defenceless dumb animals.

Those desirous of becoming mem-
bers of the Society, the annual
subscription to which is \$2, will greatly
oblige by forwarding same to
undersigned, c/o Sun Insurance Office

D. V. WANDERBOORT,
Acting Hon. Secretary & Treasurer

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1916.

Date and Place	Per	Chl.	Brit.	Prob.	Ger.	UBA	Russ.	Jap.	Registe
Today.									
Hankow	Kiangfoo	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Kiangfoo	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Tomorrow.									
Ningpo	Hain Peking	3.30	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tientsin (Friday except Sunday)	Train	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan, U.S.A. & Europe	Miyazaki Maru	..	5.70	..	..	..	..	..	4.80
Hongkong and beyond	Anhui	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Kiangfoo	..	5.70	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swatow	Kwangang	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Kwangang	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan and U.S.A.	Matsuyama M.	3.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00
Japan & U. S. A.	Miyazaki Maru	3.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00
Japan & beyond	Miyazaki Maru	..	..	..	..	..	5.00	5.00	5.80
Japan & beyond.	Matsuyama M.	..	..	5.00	..	..	5.00	5.00	5.80
River Ports	Kiangfoo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
H'kong, Canton, S'ow via H'kong	Anhui	9.00	..	4.80	..	..	..	..	9.00
Swatow and Canton	Kwangang	9.00	..	4.80	..	..	4.80	5.00	9.00
Foochow, Hongkong & Canton	Kwangang	9.00	..	4.80	..	..	4.80	5.00	9.00
Amoy	Hainyu	9.00	5.00	5.70	..	..	5.50	5.00	9.00
Amoy, Swatow	Tamsui	9.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	5.00	5.00	9.00
Europe via Siberia	via Pakow	19.00	12.30	18.00	..	..	6.00	..	5.80
Tuesday, Feb. 29.									
Hankow	Poyang	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swatow	Loongwo	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tungtao, Manchuria via Dally	Sakaki Maru	7.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00
River Ports	Loongwo	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Welshwal, Chafco and Tientsin	Kiangfoo	9.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	5.00	5.00	9.00
Europe & Tientsin via Dally	Sakaki Maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.00	7.30
Wednesday, Mar. 1.									
Hankow	Ngankin	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swatow	Shihing	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Shihing	9.00	..	4.80	..	..	4.80	5.00	9.00
Europe via Siberia	via Pakow	19.00	12.30	18.00	..	..	6.00	..	5.80
Thursday, Mar. 2.									
Welshwal, Chafco and Tientsin	Tungchow	8.30*	9.00*	..	..	..	..	..	8.00*
Southern ports, Australia, the Straits, Ceylon, India, Europe via Suez	Atlantique	..	11.30*	..	..	..	..	..	11.00*
Europe via Suez	Atlantique	12.45	..	..	..	1.00	..	..	12.15
Hongkong and beyond	Atlantique	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.30
Hongkong and Canton	Atlantique	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.30
S. Ports, Straits, India, Europe, U.S.A.	Atlantique	..	..	1.10	..	..	1.30	..	noon
Saturday, Mar. 4.									
Europe via Siberia	via Pakow	..	12.30	18.00	..	..	6.00	..	4.80

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Capitain	Agents
FOR AMERICA AND CANADA						
Feb 27	6.00	Seattle	Kamukura Maru	Jap.	Higo	N. Y. K.
28	1.00	Tacoma etc.	Kosoku Maru	Jap.	Kitaoka	A. T. & Co.
29	1.00	New York	Indra Maru	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
30	1.00	San Francisco	City of Baroda	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
1	1.00	Seattle	Hazel Dollar	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
2	1.00	San Francisco etc.	Tamba Maru	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
3	1.00	Seattle	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
4	1.00	Vancouver	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
5	1.00	Seattle	Empress of Japan	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
6	1.00	Vancouver	Sado Maru	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
7	1.00	Seattle	Chiyu Maru	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
8	1.00	San Francisco	China	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
9	1.00	Prisco, Japan, H'ku	Empress of Asia	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
10	1.00	Vancouver	Monteagle	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
11	1.00	Seattle	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
12	1.00	San Francisco	China	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
13	1.00	Prisco, Japan, H'ku	Empress of Asia	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
14	1.00	Vancouver	Monteagle	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
15	1.00	Seattle	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
16	1.00	San Francisco	China	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
17	1.00	Prisco, Japan, H'ku	Empress of Asia	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
18	1.00	Vancouver	Monteagle	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
19	1.00	Seattle	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
20	1.00	San Francisco	China	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
21	1.00	Prisco, Japan, H'ku	Empress of Asia	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
22	1.00	Vancouver	Monteagle	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
23	1.00	Seattle	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
24	1.00	San Francisco	China	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
25	1.00	Prisco, Japan, H'ku	Empress of Asia	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
26	1.00	Vancouver	Monteagle	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
27	1.00	Seattle	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
28	1.00	San Francisco	China	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
29	1.00	Prisco, Japan, H'ku	Empress of Asia	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
30	1.00	Vancouver	Monteagle	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Capitain	Agents
Feb 29	6.00	Kobe Yokohama	Amatsubo	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
30	6.00	Nagasaki, Moji	Matsumoto	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
1	6.00	Kobe Yokohama	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
2	6.00	Nagasaki, Moji	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
3	6.00	Kobe Yokohama	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
4	6.00	Nagasaki, Moji	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
5	6.00	Kobe Yokohama	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
6	6.00	Nagasaki, Moji	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
7	6.00	Kobe Yokohama	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
8	6.00	Nagasaki, Moji	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
9	6.00	Kobe Yokohama	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
10	6.00	Nagasaki, Moji	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
11	6.00	Kobe Yokohama	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
12	6.00	Nagasaki, Moji	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
13	6.00	Kobe Yokohama	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
14	6.00	Nagasaki, Moji	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
15	6.00	Kobe Yokohama	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
16	6.00	Nagasaki, Moji	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
17	6.00	Kobe Yokohama	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
18	6.00	Nagasaki, Moji	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
19	6.00	Kobe Yokohama	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
20	6.00	Nagasaki, Moji	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Capitain	Agents
Feb 29	6.00	Australian ports	St. Albans	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
30	6.00	London via Cape	Protestant	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
1	6.00	London via Cape	Protestant	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
2	6.00	London via Cape	Protestant	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
3	6.00	London via Cape	Protestant	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
4	6.00	London via Cape	Protestant	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
5	6.00	London via Cape	Protestant	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
6	6.00	London via Cape	Protestant	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
7	6.00	London via Cape	Protestant	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
8	6.00	London via Cape	Protestant	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
9	6.00	London via Cape	Protestant	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
10	6.00	London via Cape	Protestant	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
11	6.00	London via Cape	Protestant	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
12	6.00	London via Cape	Protestant	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
13	6.00	London via Cape	Protestant	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
14	6.00	London via Cape	Protestant	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
15	6.00	London via Cape	Protestant	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
16	6.00	London via Cape	Protestant	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
17	6.00	London via Cape	Protestant	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
18	6.00	London via Cape	Protestant	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
19	6.00	London via Cape	Protestant	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
20	6.00	London via Cape	Protestant	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Capitain	Agents
Feb 27	6.00	Hongkong, Canton	Chenau	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
28	6.00	Hongkong, Canton	Holow	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
29	6.00	Hongkong, Canton	Holow	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
30	6.00	Hongkong, Canton	Holow	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
1	6.00	Hongkong, Canton	Holow	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
2	6.00	Hongkong, Canton	Holow	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
3	6.00	Hongkong, Canton	Holow	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
4	6.00	Hongkong, Canton	Holow	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
5	6.00	Hongkong, Canton	Holow	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
6	6.00	Hongkong, Canton	Holow	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
7	6.00	Hongkong, Canton	Holow	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
8	6.00	Hongkong, Canton	Holow	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
9	6.00	Hongkong, Canton	Holow	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
10	6.00	Hongkong, Canton	Holow	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
11	6.00	Hongkong, Canton	Holow	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
12	6.00	Hongkong, Canton	Holow	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
13	6.00	Hongkong, Canton	Holow	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
14	6.00	Hongkong, Canton	Holow	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
15	6.00	Hongkong, Canton	Holow	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
16	6.00	Hongkong, Canton	Holow	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
17	6.00	Hongkong, Canton	Holow	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
18	6.00	Hongkong, Canton	Holow	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
19	6.00	Hongkong, Canton	Holow	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
20	6.00	Hongkong, Canton	Holow	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Capitain	Agents
Feb 27	6.00	Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
28	6.00	Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
29	6.00	Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
30	6.00	Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
1	6.00	Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
2	6.00	Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
3	6.00	Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
4	6.00	Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
5	6.00	Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
6	6.00	Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
7	6.00	Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
8	6.00	Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
9	6.00	Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
10	6.00	Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
11	6.00	Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
12	6.00	Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
13	6.00	Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
14	6.00	Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
15	6.00	Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
16	6.00	Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
17	6.00	Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
18	6.00	Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
19	6.00	Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
20	6.00	Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Capitain	Agents
Feb 27	6.00	Hankow, etc.	Talea Maru	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
28	6.00	Hankow, etc.	Talea Maru	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
29	6.00	Hankow, etc.	Talea Maru	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
30	6.00	Hankow, etc.	Talea Maru	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
1	6.00	Hankow, etc.	Talea Maru	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
2	6.00	Hankow, etc.	Talea Maru	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
3	6.00	Hankow, etc.	Talea Maru	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
4	6.00	Hankow, etc.	Talea Maru	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
5	6.00	Hankow, etc.	Talea Maru	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
6	6.00	Hankow, etc.	Talea Maru	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
7	6.00	Hankow, etc.	Talea Maru	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
8	6.00	Hankow, etc.	Talea Maru	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
9	6.00	Hankow, etc.	Talea Maru	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
10	6.00	Hankow, etc.	Talea Maru	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
11	6.00	Hankow, etc.	Talea Maru	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
12	6.00	Hankow, etc.	Talea Maru	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
13	6.00	Hankow, etc.	Talea Maru	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
14	6.00	Hankow, etc.	Talea Maru	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
15	6.00	Hankow, etc.	Talea Maru	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
16	6.00	Hankow, etc.	Talea Maru	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
17	6.00	Hankow, etc.	Talea Maru	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
18	6.00	Hankow, etc.	Talea Maru	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
19	6.00	Hankow, etc.	Talea Maru	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
20	6.00	Hankow, etc.	Talea Maru	Jap.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Capitain	Agents
Feb 26	Ningpo	Kiangtse	2012	Chi.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
27	Hongkong	Shuntien	1855	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
28	Hongkong	Shuntien	1855	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
29	Hongkong	Shuntien	1855	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
30	Hongkong	Shuntien	1855	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
1	Hongkong	Shuntien	1855	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
2	Hongkong	Shuntien	1855	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
3	Hongkong	Shuntien	1855	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
4	Hongkong	Shuntien	1855	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
5	Hongkong	Shuntien	1855	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
6	Hongkong	Shuntien	1855	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
7	Hongkong	Shuntien	1855	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
8	Hongkong	Shuntien	1855	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
9	Hongkong	Shuntien	1855	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
10	Hongkong	Shuntien	1855	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
11	Hongkong	Shuntien	1855	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
12	Hongkong	Shuntien	1855	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
13	Hongkong	Shuntien	1855	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
14	Hongkong	Shuntien	1855	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
15	Hongkong	Shuntien	1855	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
16	Hongkong	Shuntien	1855	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
17	Hongkong	Shuntien	1855	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
18	Hongkong	Shuntien	1855	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
19	Hongkong	Shuntien	1855	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.
20	Hongkong	Shuntien	1855	Br.	Br. Jones	M. S. S.

Departures

For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Capitain	Agents
W. h. w. C'foo, T'ntin	Roonahing	2130	Br.	Meany	M. & Co.
Hankow, etc.	Talea Maru	2012	Br.	Phillip	J. M. & Co.
Hankow, etc.	Talea Maru	2012	Jap	Keda	N. K. K.
Hankow, etc.	Talea Maru	2012	Br.	Freder	W. & W.
Hankow, etc.	Talea Maru	2012	Chi.	Westland	C. M. S. N. Co.
Hankow, etc.	Talea Maru	2012	Chi.	Sanger	C. M. S. N. Co.
Hankow, etc.	Talea Maru	2012	Jap.	Kawal	N. Y. K.
Hankow, etc.	Talea Maru	2012	Br.	Flown	C. I. A. E. L. Co.
Hankow, etc.	Talea Maru	2012	Jap.	Naganya	N. Y. K.
Hankow, etc.	Talea Maru	2012	Jap.	Matsumoto	A. T. Co.
Hankow, etc.	Talea Maru	2012	Chi.	Gien	C. M. S. N. Co.

Auctions

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Personal attention given to
House Auctions
A/c Sales rendered within
3 Days of Sales.
Cash advances made on goods
entrusted to our Sale.

Terms on application.

Notice to Mariners

No. 615.

China Sea.

Tientsin District.

Gulf of Pechili—Approach to
Taku Bar.

Taku Light-vessel Moved.

Referring to Notice to
Mariners No. 612, NOTICE is
hereby given that the Taku
Light-vessel has been moved
4.92 cables S. 11°W. from its
former position. It is now
moored in 23 feet of water, and
from the Light-vessel the Cav-
alier at North Fort bears N.
69° 10' W. distant 8 miles.
This movement places the
Light-vessel on the leading line
of the Taku Bar Outer Leading
Marks.

All bearings given are mag-
netic, and depths are those of
Low Water of Spring Tides.

By Order of the Inspector
General of Customs,

W. FERD. TYLER,
Coast Inspector.

THE MARITIME CUSTOMS,
Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 26th February, 1916.

Prompt Delivery!!

Finest Cream Cheese
to be had on short notice.

Under Foreign Supervision
Phone 4740

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H. G. WALKER,
Mining Engineer,

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Exporter & Importer
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ORES, METALS, MINERALS
and
Industrial Chemicals.

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Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers
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Large Stocks of Engineers' Architects' and
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Full line of **HARDWARE** of every description, at
most moderate prices, for up-country missionary stations.

Business and Official
- - - Notices - - -

O'BILL KHAYSMITH

XXIV.

A Smell for
those who for the
Wine don't care,
Of Upper Crust—
and see the Smile
they'll wear.

R. Crusoe once
to his man Friday
said:

"Dangle your
nose-ring o'er my
Upper Crust rare."

"UPPER CRUST"
RYE AT ALL BARS

ASK O'BILL

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
Wine Merchants



The Auto Castle

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Prompt attention given to
REPAIRS
which are effected by expert
mechanics under European
supervision

New and Second-hand
MOTOR-CARS FOR SALE
at Bargain Prices

Every description of the most famous
British, French, and other makes
of our Touring-cars, Landauettes,
Limousines, Two-Seaters—2 and 4
Cylinders.

Whangpoo Conservancy Board.

NOTIFICATION No. 61.

Tenders For A Workshop Of
Reinforced Concrete At Woosung.

Tenders are hereby invited for
the building of a workshop of rein-
forced concrete at the Conservancy
Yard at Chang Wah Pang, Woo-
sung.

Drawings (plan and elevation),
specifications and form for tenders
may be inspected at the office, 6,
Kiukiang Road, and copies obtained
against deposit of \$5.00 per set,
which deposit will be returned on
receipt of a bona-fide tender.

Sealed tenders for the above work
addressed to the Whangpoo Con-
servancy Board and marked "tender
for a workshop at Woosung" must
be sent in to the Board before noon,
March 8th, 1916.

The Board do not bind them-
selves to accept the lowest or any
tender.

Shanghai, February 28th, 1916.

H. VON HEIDENSTAM,

Engineer-in-chief.

Willard
Get Ready for Winter
The one best way to get results from your
storage battery this winter is to let us tell
you how. Come in any time.
H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO.
TEL 2686
Free inspection of any battery at any time

Zung Lee & Sons

(W. Z. Zee & Sons)

Contractors to the Government, Railways, Tramways, Mines, etc.
HARDWARE, METALS, and SUNDRIES MERCHANTS
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Our Prices are the Cheapest
as proved by our success in public tenders.

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Tel. 196 General. 4368 Private. (Corner of Tientsin Road, Shanghai.) Tel. Address "Zunglee, Shanghai"

TELEGRAPHIC & CABLE ADDRESS:
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NOTICE TO BUYERS:

We can supply you with:

MUSK
RHUBARB.
CANTHARIDES.
CROTON.
WOOD-OIL.
NUTGALLS.

WIDLER & COMPANY,
CHUNGKING, WEST CHINA

NOTICE

BUYERS of "Shell" Motor Spirit
are requested to note that quota-
tions are based on, and drums
filled with, a weight of 58 pounds
per 10 gallons.

The Asiatic Petroleum Co.
(North China), Ltd.

Ministry of Communications
Department of Telegraphs, Posts
and Navigation.

Tenders are invited for the supply
of Underground Cables, Cable
hangers, iron arms and bolts, iron
wire etc., etc., for the Peking Tele-
phone System.

Conditions governing tenders,
specifications and drawings may be
obtained from the undersigned on
payment of a fee of five Mexican
Dollars for each complete copy.
This fee is not returnable.

CHOW WAN-PANG,

Director General

of Telegraphs, Posts and Navigation.
Peking, 26 February, 1916.

THE CENTRAL GARAGE

CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day
and Night.

Telephone 3809.

Philippine Exploration Co.

Shareholders and others inter-
ested are hereby notified that by
order of the management of the
Company, the

SHANGHAI OFFICE

AND

AGENCY WILL BE

DISCONTINUED

ON

Tuesday, February 29

after which date no share register
will be kept in Shanghai for record-
ing the transfer of shares.

ANDERSEN, MEYER & Co., LTD.
4-5, Yuenmingyuen Road.
Shanghai Agents.

New York Life Insurance Co.

Position at January 1, 1916.

Gold \$
Insurance in force ... 2,403,800,878
Total Assets 822,917,849
Surplus, after deduct-
ing all legal liabilities 123,564,466

The Company is purely Mutual
and is run in the sole interest of the
Policy-holders, who are the owners
of the Company.

Many of the American Life In-
surance Companies have discontinu-
ed accepting new business in China,
but we are prepared to quote rates
on all classes of risks.

ANDERSEN, MEYER & Co., Ltd.

Agents for China,

4-5, Yuenmingyuen Road, Shanghai.

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New Things Every Woman Ought to Know

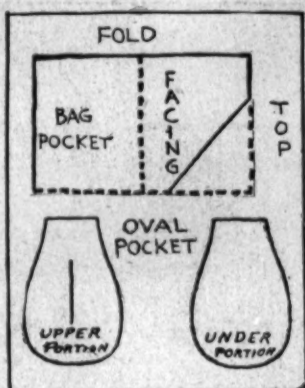


Pockets Any Dress Will Be Proud Of

By Mrs. Minnie Berry
The Dressmaking Expert.

POCKETS are such a comfort, particularly to children, and one notes with pleasure some of the new "pocket" skirts for ladies. Well trained needle women should be familiar with two useful styles of pocket; the bag or sack shaped, and the oval or pear shaped. Both may be made of lining.

For the bag shaped pocket a piece of lining twelve inches long and a few inches wider is required. This is folded in half across the width and at the top a small part is cut off diagonally beginning one or two inches from the folded edge and at the top to two or three inches at the outside edges.



Diagrams Showing How the Oval and the Bag Shaped Pockets Are Constructed.

At the top the inside edge is faced about four inches deep, with material, then the sides and bottom are joined in a French fell seam.

The oval pocket is made of two pieces of lining twelve to fourteen inches long and eight or ten inches wide. The bottom of each piece is rounded and the sides sloped to a width of two inches at the top.

Make a cut in one piece two inches from the top and five inches long, face each piece half-way down on the inside, slashing the

facing to correspond with slash in pocket.

Join the parts with a French seam, with the first row of stitching so that the inside of the pocket is uppermost. Make the second row of stitching after turning the pocket wrong side out, through the slash.

Pockets are usually placed (when single) at the right hand side, under a fold or in a seam which must be opened enough to admit the hand to go in comfortably.

Pockets are sewn in from the wrong side of the skirt with the inside of pocket opening, placed at the right side of the opening made in dress or skirt.

The slanted upper edge of the bag pocket is the edge to be sewed, and the short straight edge remaining is turned into a box plait and sewed firmly together, but not fastened to the skirt.

In the pear shaped pocket the slashed edges are sewn to the skirt together with facing, which gives it firmness. The slash must be the same length as the skirt opening.

Pockets are best sewed in by hand, the seams well overcast and the top stayed to the waistband if possible. When properly faced and sewed in the lining will not be visible from the right side.

Favorite Recipes of Famous Beauties

By Mme. Lina Cavalieri,
the Most Famous Living Beauty.

EACH beauty of every age has had her favorite recipe for preservation of all or a favorite part of that beauty.

It has been my amusement to collect many of these and I open here my valuable book of beauty for the readers of this newspaper.

Wonderful Elizabeth of Hungary was secondarily a queen. Primarily she was a beauty famed on three continents for the fact that she never learned the unhappy art of growing old. At seventy she awakened a deep, true love in the breast of an eighteen-year-old Grand Duke of Lithuania, whom she married, according to your American phrase, "to get rid of him." An analyst of the superb beauty of Queen Elizabeth declared that her features possessed a fascinating irregularity, to which defect the beholder was blinded by the dazzling radiance of her skin. Queen Elizabeth bathed her face solely and often in this lotion, for the invention of which she has been credited.

Oil of rosemary 1/2 oz.
Oil of lavender 2 drams
Oil of petit grain 30 drops
Tincture of yolk 4 drams
Orange flower water 1/2 pt.
Rectified spirits of wine 1/2 pt.

In her latest years she is said to have simplified the recipe to this:

Rosemary tops (in blossom) 1 lb.
Fresh sage 1/2 lb.
Rectified spirits of wine, 1/2 pts.
Water 1/4 pt.

Lola Montes, the charmer of a king and a thousand commoners, desiring to keep her figure lithe and her step light to the last, on retiring massaged her joints with this preparation:

Fat of deer 4 oz.
Olive oil 3 oz.
Virgin wax 1 1/2 oz.
Musk 1/2 grain
White brandy 1 gill
Rosewater 2 oz.

La Montes's teeth were so beautiful that many of her admirers

begged her to wear no other jewels. Yet all her life she used tooth powder of this simple sort:

Prepared chalk 6 oz.
Cassia powder 1/2 oz.
Orris root 1 oz.

Catherine de Medici insured the women of her time to the corset, at that time an instrument of anguish and torture. The edict of that regal beauty was that no court lady's waist must be larger than thirteen inches.

Marie Antoinette's contribution to beauty lore was her discovery that as the feet so the face. "Dainty feet are an index to a dainty face," said that afterward martyred monarch. "Care of the feet preserves beauty of the face," and in her palace, the Petit Trianon, in Versailles, she ordered built a foot tub. A comfortable foot tub with a high wooden back, it was, in fact, a lounging seat with a foot tub attachment. There Marie Antoinette lounged and dabbled her feet in warm water, frequently re-

newed by steaming pitchers held by her charwoman.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt long used this skin tonic. It was adapted to that wonderfully preserved woman's naturally moist and oily skin. For a skin that is dry and inclined to eruptive blemishes it might prove irritating. It was composed of

Boiling water 1 qt.
Sea Salt 6 oz.
Alcohol 1/2 pt.
Spirits of camphor 2 oz.
Spirits of ammonia 2 oz.

This, used by the beauties of the deposed Sultan's harem, gave to the chief beauty of the harem a complexion said to be the most beautiful in Europe, although this beauty behind the veil had reached the ripe old age—in Turkey—of twenty-nine years.

The cream is called the Sultana, and was first used by a recreant beauty, who, for her faithlessness, was sewed up in a bag and drowned in the Bosphorus, as we drown superfluous kittens in a tub.

YOU MIGHT TRY---

For Chapped Hands and Feet.

FIVE cents worth each of white wax, spermaceti, powdered camphor, sweet oil and glycerin makes an excellent remedy.

To Get All the Good from Potatoes.

BEFORE baking potatoes, rub them dry and grease. This causes the outer skin to peel off very thin, thus saving the most nourishing part of the potato.

To Clean a Carpet Sweeper.

REMOVE the brush and after rubbing off all the hairs and lint, rub well with kerosene. Let the brush stand in the air until all the odor has evaporated. The sweeper will do much better work after this treatment.

A Good Silver Polish.

USE a little peroxide on a flannel, then rub on a little soap, and polish with a soft cloth. This is an easy method, and one that will keep silver clean much longer than most polishes.

Sweet almond oil 4 oz.
White wax 320 grains
Spermaceti 320 grains
Powdered benzoin 100 grains
Tincture of ambergris 60 grains
Pulverized rice 320 grains
The last item I should advise omitting. That is Pure camphor. 15 grains

The orange diet of the famous Marquise de Pompadour has become part of the beauty creed of all who have studied the art of the preservation of beauty. Chronically of the charms of women of her time as

sert that when she lacked but two years of being one hundred years old her complexion resembled "an apple blossom," that her hair was "white as milk or snow," and that "all her thirty-two teeth remained unimpaired."

For the secret of this marvelous preservation we are informed that for the last forty years of her life she ate almost nothing but oranges, her average diet being three dozen per day. The orange acts powerfully upon the liver, hence those who eat many oranges have clear, fair complexions. Vegetables cooked in chicken broth sufficed for her nourishment. She ate no heavier meats than the bits of chicken contained in this thick broth. When she varied her fruit diet by leaving off her orange for an occasional meal she ate instead a compote, that is a mixture of stewed fruits, apples, peaches and pineapples, or peaches, apricots and plums. Her only drink was water, of which she drank plentifully, sometimes exceeding the amount I have again and again prescribed in these pages, three quarts a day.

The Marquis de Pompadour, Princess d'Orléans, at eighty-five years, bore her slight, graceful figure with the upright grace of a girl. Never was a complexion more beautiful, for hers was perfect. She attributed this to the fact that she always washed her face in tepid rain water, not insisting, as did that other famed beauty, Diana of Poitiers, that her entire bath should be of that water.

Fresh Rhubarb All Winter Long

RHUBARB ple all Winter long is a luxury which need be denied nobody who has a fairly warm cellar. Large, strong plants, preferably three years old, should be dug from the garden late in the Fall and allowed to freeze solid. To force them into growth it is necessary only to bury them in a box or tub in a basement or cellar where the temperature is from 50 to 65 degrees, and to protect them from strong light. Commonly, says a writer in House

and Garden, they are simply covered an inch or two with sand, but the results will be quicker if a layer of fresh fertilizer is placed under the roots and covered with two inches of loam. Water must be given freely, but it is well to have holes in the bottom of the box so that excess moisture will escape.

From one to three months will elapse before the rhubarb will be ready for use, and then the stalks will be nicely blanched instead of

being green or red, as when grown in the garden, and there will be very much less leaf growth.

Asparagus may be forced in much the same manner, except that it should not be frozen. The first yield should be secured at the end of six weeks. Sea kale is another vegetable easily forced. In flavor it much resembles celery. The crown should be set in good soil, with the eye just above the surface, and if kept sufficiently warm and moist, growth will be rapid.

Of the Earth Earthy

The ancients held the theory that the earth was a flat disc.

The present population of the earth is about 1,450,000,000.

The mean distance of the earth from the sun is 92,800,000 miles.

Geodesy is the name given to the science of measuring the surface of the earth.

Approximately, the mass of the earth is 6,000,000,000,000,000,000 tons. Can you say it?

As the globe rotates, one-half is always exposed to sunlight and the other half always immersed in darkness.

Among the planets the earth comes third in order of nearness to the sun, Mercury and Venus being before it.

Scientists estimate the earth's age from ten million to forty million years.

The earth wobbles as it spins, just as a top will wobble if it is prevented from spinning upright. One wobble takes about 20,000 years.

The time occupied by the earth in its circuit of 580 million miles is 365 days 6 hours and 9 minutes—giving an average velocity of about 66,000 miles an hour.

At the equator the circumference of the earth is 24,890 miles, and this is the longest distance which can possibly be travelled in a direct line over the surface.

Imperial Upholstery

Although the formal enthronement of the Ta Huang Ti has been indefinitely postponed, a Peking paper says that minor Imperial preparations are still in progress in the Palace. For instance a dragon chair has been set up in the Chu-Jentang which is cushioned with Imperial yellow satin. The curtain of the Hall is also made of yellow satin, on which figures of dragons are profusely embroidered.

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The New Bodices By Lady Duff-Gordon



PHOTOS BY
BURKE
ATWELL
CHI.



LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

By Lady Duff-Gordon

THESE photographs give an excellent idea of two forms of the new bodices. The dress in the top picture is of flesh-colored tulle, with hemstitched circles and festoons of green tulle. In each circle are bunches of silver and black hand-made flowers. The bodice is one of the very newest, high and—just a little—stiff kind. The suggestion of the old days is further carried out by the ribbon which takes the place of the sash and falls from the shoulder knot.

The other little costume has several novelties. The dress itself is of net and lace. The wrap is filmy and light. There is a plain band of lace, with a fringe of horsehair ribbon. Behind this is a strip of genet fur. The headpiece is entirely new, and, I think, charming. It is of lace and little lace bows hold it in place at back. The whole effect of this costume is one of softness and daintiness, and the bodice is designed to carry this out. It is very low, of course, and very simple.

While many of the attractive bodices have the long waist effect in front, such as this dress at the top, the tendency is entirely away from any of the mediaeval touches so popular some time ago. The mid-Victorian influence has entirely banished the Moya Age.

The dress in the upper left-hand corner is a flesh-colored tulle, with hemstitched circles. It shows one of the new bodices.

On the right-hand side is a back view of the same bodice and dress.

The photograph at the lower left-hand corner is a dainty evening dress, with fur-trimmed wrap, and another form of bodice.

("Lucile" Models)



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Thomas F. Millard, Managing Editor.

Motherhood And Character

By Lyman P. Powell

(President of Hobart College.)

AMONG the books I have perused on the reading public is "Heavenly Heretics." It was written to do honor to a few free spirits of the last two centuries who had to pay the usual price of freedom.

No one of them knew anything worth while about women. Who does? Two were bachelors. One was a hen-pecked saint. The others who married had families. They thought children were from God. Modern theories of birth rates and birth control swam beyond their farthest ken.

Jonathan Edwards is by many regarded as the highest speculative genius of the eighteenth century. He worshipped his wife, and his well-known rhapsody about her deserves place with Dante's reference to Beatrice. He left everything to her. She bore him ten children, and there is general agreement that the Edwards family is the most remarkable in the history of our country.

THE American family type persisted until lately. The mother at least taught the children what they ought to know. She started them right. In most cases the father was not too preoccupied with making a living to lend a hand in their development.

Conditions have been swiftly changing. The workingman has found that the high cost of living brings a high cost to unregarded living. For efficient motherhood and placidity is necessary—and how can there be placidity amid the noises and distractions of our busy life?

Perhaps the great war may be a blessing in disguise. National pressure is already compelling more thought for child production. The new motherhood may possibly bring that intimate companionship between mother and child which will insure attention often not now given by either parent to character building. The world may have to start anew. This is intimation, not prediction.

The Woman Movement—in which, in general, I believe—has its perils as well as aids for child character. The question of the higher education of women was, in part, settled when the first woman's college at Elmira was opened. Women from that day were bound to have more freedom. And they have it. The question now before them is whether they want to be better than men or merely equal to men. Motherhood takes more time than fatherhood. It brings more insight and wisdom.

There are enough statistics to sug-

gest that of more than one college alumnae have put second things first. The story is still current that the head of a woman's college once, in speaking of the blessedness of woman bachelorhood, called her unmarried alumnae "wise virgins."

In how many homes over which college women preside can you recall the noisy clatter of children? One or at most two children are usually regarded as sufficient. I am aware of the advantages that children may derive from contact with educated women. But what if the educated woman often does not see her children when they are awake?

It is not true that the only thing which differentiates the woman of today from the woman of yesterday is the process of reasoning. And that writer went far afield who ventured to speak for marriage and made the heroine say:

"Husband and wife are what marriage makes them—a dull, uninteresting, spiritless couple; usually victims of monotony and routine, slaves to domesticity, addicted to fireplaces, subject to jealousy and constant nagging. One is master of the other—so both are slaves. Marriage and feminism! Marriage is conservative, with its face to the past; feminism is radical, with its face to the future. Marriage will have to yield to feminism in the end. Give me my cigarette, please!"

THE instinct for motherhood is more imperative in the average woman than the reasoning process. One of the ablest women writers of our time was congratulated by an old friend on the distinction she had achieved with her pen, only to be answered by the woman's finger pointed to a porch where a workingman's wife, busy with her children, seemed to be the envy of the educated woman.

The alternative of complete freedom for women has been tried; more in Europe than here. In fact, in one district of Saxony alone, freedom has reached the point at which it is reported that 90 per cent of the first-born children do not know or have no claims upon their father.

I am not a prophet nor the son of a prophet. But I predict that society is not going to accept such alterations. Motherhood is going to find the way to give more time to children and thus uphold, as neither school nor nurse can, the character of the child. How, I do not know. When I do not know. The time and space elements necessary to the upbuilding of character in children are going to be restored. That I do know.

Do The Filipinos Want This?

SENATOR Clarke of Arkansas, a ninny-day hero in the minds of leaders of the Filipino people, took a sudden tumble from his pedestal of heroism, says the Manila Times, when the cable told of his statement in the Senate that he was willing to have Japan ultimately secure the Philippines as because of racial similarities, she could help the Filipinos as she had aided the Koreans.

From every Filipino leader interviewed by Manila Times' reporters has come a protest against the Clarke statements, particularly those in which the Koreans are reported to have been so much benefitted by Japanese rule. Clarke the hero has become Clarke the heartless joker, over night, and his radicalism is now feared by the men who are hoping to secure a definite pledge of independence at a fixed date from the Senate.

The only ray of hope is the stand in opposition to Senator Clarke taken by the Senate Committee on the Philippines. But even in this there are signs of dissension in the Senate, aggravated by the news that Senator Newlands has joined Representative Miller in a demand for an investigation of the Philippines. The statement that the Philippines would benefit as the Koreans have done by Japanese rule was received with ironical gloom by the Filipinos, and a Times' reporter sought out Thomas N. Miller, of the Colorado Mining Company, who had just arrived in the Islands after four years' work in the mines of Korea.

Mr. Miller does not agree with Senator Clarke. He says that the trade of Korea has benefitted by Japanese rule, but individual benefits have accrued to Japanese colonists rather than to Korean people. Southern Korea is only an extension of Japan, with the Japanese in all the important businesses and the Koreans working purely as beasts of burden and the smallest of merchants. In northern Korea, the lot of the native is somewhat better as the Japanese have not penetrated there yet, because of the mountainous nature of the country and the cold weather. But the north will not be free from preponderant Japanese influence for long, and then the Koreans will be almost a slave in his own land.

Before Japan annexed Korea there were extensive mining interests backed

by American and European capital, and the mining field was one of great promise. Today foreign capital is not entering the Korean mining field because laws forbid it, and what capital is still there is fearful it may have to get out. Onerous taxes and restrictions have killed new investments in the mines, and the Japanese Government is slowly acquiring a monopoly of the mining business.

Mr. Miller pays a tribute to the industry and ability of the Japanese, but says that it is their superiority over the Koreans that is spelling the latter's ruin. The Korean cannot compete with the Japanese in any line, and therefore is forced into those lines in which the Japanese do not care to engage. He tells of many incidents to illustrate the helplessness of the Korean under Japanese rule. For instance, the fall of Tsingtao was celebrated with great function throughout Korea by Japanese officials and the army. In every district huge parades were held in which the Korean people joined. Most of the Koreans knew nothing of the reason for these parades, but joined in them because they were forced to. At the time of the Coronation every Korean had to provide himself with a Japanese flag, sold him by Government officials at a big profit, and the profit helped to swell the contribution of Korea to the Coronation Fund.

"If Japanese rule is to turn the Philippines into another Korea," said Mr. Miller, "I feel sorry for the Filipino people of the future. Instead of the freedom they now enjoy and the independence they are seeking so seriously, they will find a burdensome yoke which will make them regret the past which they voluntarily gave up. As far as I know, Japan has no intention to enter the Philippines. Official assurances convince me that no intention of this sort exists today. But to state that the Filipino people will be benefitted by a Japanese rule like that of Korea today, is to fly in the face of common sense."

Mr. Miller pointed out that the foreign mine-owners are not developing their properties as they might for fear of intervention by the Japanese Government which might spell ruin to their plans. This he thinks, is the curse of the present regime in Korea, as it means that needed development is halted by the fears of the capitalists.

Young California Millionaire In British Artillery Describes A Great Battle

FOR the following brilliantly written and moving account of the Battle of Loos, we are indebted to Captain Henry E. Morton of Shanghai, a personal friend of the writer, Lieut. H. A. Butters. Lieut. Butters is a Californian. He is only 22 years old, is 6 feet, 2 inches tall and is a millionaire. His three sisters, Mrs. Victor Metcalfe, Jr., wife of the son of the former American Secretary of the Navy, Mrs. R. A. Bray and Miss Margarette Butters are well known in the Far East, having made many trips on the Pacific Mail liner Mongolia when Capt. Morton was in command of that vessel.

Lieut. Butters is of an adventurous disposition. At one time when he was a youngster he ran away to sea, on a sailing vessel and made a trip around the world. At the outbreak of the war he hastened to England and enlisted in the Royal Field Artillery. He is now a lieutenant. His letter follows:

Belgium, October 5, 1915.

Dearest Folks: A couple of days after I last wrote you, we received orders of the hour of the commencement of the bombardment preceding the great attack of which you have long since had a full account through the medium of the newspapers. I was down at the wagon lines for my three days' rest (?) and mounted after an early breakfast and rode up to the battery. There was no disguising what was in progress along the full extent of the line. Thousands of guns were busy throwing every description and caliber of shell against Germany, and their roar must have been audible fifty miles away. As I rode up I passed to a safe distance in rear and when I reached the guns the district was pretty well cleared for action. (To save time I insert here a page of notes I made in the afternoon which covers the ground.)

First day under fire (France, September 21, 1915).—"Wakened at 8 in captain's comfortable little billet near wagon lines, dressed and breakfasted comfortably and left mounted with groom for battery at 9.05. Rode fast and arrived about quarter to ten to find bombardment well started. As I dismounted and turned the corner round our house to walk over to the telephone dugout, I heard my first enemy shell, about a second of its whine and then the crash in front of No. 4 gun of the battery on our right, about fifty yards in front of me. I sneaked for the dugout. For a half-hour from then on they came over in small lots (probably five-inch common shell), scared the next battery into their cellars and put the fear of God into the hearts of my No. 1 detachment. All day we have been firing about one per minute on their wire. The chief trouble has been our betwixt by dust. I have hounded the men to bring water for the pits, but they are slow—slow. At present (4 p.m.) about one enemy shell per two minutes is dropping twenty to fifty yards over us, and I wish they would increase their range."

This account pretty well covers the conditions at the battery during the next four days. The Germans were shooting blind, I judge, and did not have any ammunition to waste on sniping for us, whereas we only had to put up with the desultory fire of thirty-odd shells a day, no high explosives, and only a few time shells, which did no more than render my shaving place untenable and called for a little caution in going to the house to the battery.

Cutting the Wire

Our observation station was about a mile in front of the guns in one of our support trenches and those connected by telephone with the battery. One of us was on post each day controlling the fire that we were throwing into the German wire entanglements, cutting lanes through it and sweeping sections of it away where we were able to open the way for our infantry to charge through when the attack should be ordered. Stand in my place a minute, my dearest folks, in this forward observation station of mine, look through my eyes on the work in front of you and pass your orders to the telephone behind. Standing on a high step you lean against the over the top take a look over the sight in front of you. The country is rather flat, very brown and monotonous, with few objects to break the line, but right in front of you are the white lines of trenches, thin chalk parapets showing jaggedly, glaring as they stretch away across the land. The space between the two middle ones is greater than between the others and you know that the third from you is the German first line, and looking closer you see in front of this the ugly-looking wire barrier, double the number of posts that our own shows and more and heavier wire. You know that it is about ten yards broad and as strong as German efficiency and driving can make it. And it is this that you have got to tear a way through with your four-inch guns that await your orders so expectantly a mile behind you.

Your lines of fire are already laid out ready for your observation, so when your telephonist announces that he is "through" to the battery and you see that your pencil is ready to take down orders, you settle yourself as comfortably and steadily as possible and pass the order, "No. 3 gun, ranging 3,500 meters, correction 12.6, report when ready." In a minute the answer comes: "No. 3 all ready to fire, sir," and you give "Fire No. 3." Another interval and then: "No. 3 fired, sir." A second more and you get the report and hear the shell go whining its way, and then—ah! there she puffs, and the little white bundle of cotton wool suddenly springs into being just over the German parapet and perhaps you see the splash of the bullets on the chalk. "High and to the right!" you comment and pass the order "1.50 degrees more left; correction

132 (lengthening the fuse) repeat," and when she is ready, "Fire!" Again you hear the report and the hiss of the shell and this time up go your glasses to your eyes, for you know where the burst will be and you want to observe the effect. "Puff—splash!" There she is again, only a couple of minutes above the line of sight or a few feet above the ground this time, but you can see it is short, so you add fifty yards to the range and wait for the next one.

Widening The Lane

There times is the charm, and if you are lucky this little, puff-ball blossoms right in the middle of the German wire. You lengthen your fuse just a little more, so that your shells will burst and graze, for that's the way to cut wire, and now that you've got it you keep on throwing them into that spot until you can see the posts commence to thin out and the tangle get light and shaky.

Perhaps you correct 5 degrees right or left to widen your lane a little and add twelve and a half yards or twenty-five yards as you progress, and if you find that the posts are standing up too solid and that your shots are failing of effect, you shake it up with a few rounds of high explosive, just enough to give the shrapnel a hold, because high explosive will only start the work, and then falls of further effect. In thirty or forty rounds, unless you are up against a particularly stubborn piece, you have cleared a lane ten to fifteen yards wide through the barrier and the white parapet shows clear and unbroken through the gap. When you get this you probably stop a few rounds to light a cigarette or ease your position, and then shift your line of fire a little further along and start another hole. It is queer work, this preliminary bombardment of wire-cutting, for we never see so much as a head over the enemy's parapet. All the while hundreds of shells are bursting all along the line doing the same work as yourself and sometimes interfering, by reason of their dense volumes of smoke, with your own observations, but there is a satisfaction in the work and a fearful responsibility that forbids failure, because you know that when the infantry get the order to charge they must have a clear road to go through, else the machine guns will tear their ranks beyond any recognition, and the tragedy of a charge in the face of such fire as they always get, being caught in an entanglement that is supposed to have been cut and isn't, is too fearful a nightmare for a man to have on his conscience and retain his sanity. So, when the last posts that have been standing so by the board under the latest shot and you see that you have cut your hole cleanly, you sigh with relief and thank God that when the time comes for our brave boys to go through flying with their royal cheer, that in that spot, at any rate, no lad will be held by that stinking wire to await the staid aim of a German rifle.

Ready for the Charge

Two days later.—On the afternoon of the fourth day of bombardment our officers met together for half an hour while the colonel commanding our group explained to us the last details of the morning's attack (our part being over an hour's rapid harangue of shrapnel by all guns at a series of progressive ranges) after which we had our last meal in the cellar, and at midnight the captain and I started out with the three telephonists for the forward observing station. We went overland to avoid the crush of infantry being moved up for the attack, and got separated in the darkness through my going back to hurry the others on, so that I straggled off on my own hook across the fields, and after crossing a good many trenches and wire entanglements, being challenged a number of times and falling under grave suspicion as a probable German spy, I reached our observation station alone and threw myself down in the long grass in front of the parapet to sleep. After a couple of hours I was driven into one of the dugouts by the morning chill and the next thing I knew the day had broken and I found the captain shaking me by the shoulder and telling me that the attack was about to commence. Wide awake at once, I jumped up and shook myself, took a pull at my rum flask and lighting the day's first cigarette climbed up into the observing position and peered my eyes to watch one of the greatest attacks of all history. In less than a minute the first gun sounded; in less than another the concentrated fire of half a thousand guns was bursting on the German parapet 500 yards away.

How can I describe it to you, my dearest folks? How convey to you the impression on my mind of an action so stupendous that it falls of any distinctive impression of its own at all? A solid wall of gray cloud, having birth in an infinite number of splashes of flame and rising sluggishly upwards through the morning mists, a roar incessant as of the roar of the living hell—this is all that

my mind has retained of the commencement of that morning's work. For ten minutes no sign of anything happening in the German trenches, and then, so suddenly it shocked my sight and made my heart take an extra leap, the Bechesse commenced to pour out of their trenches like rats being smoked out of their holes. I rubbed my eyes and started, for they appeared to be massing in the midst of the deadly curtain and not a man to be struck down, but in another minute I distinguished a gap of several hundred yards in the left of the shell zone, and observed that it was into this that they were fleeing.

They Are Surrendering

For minutes the stream continued until there must have been 200 of them in that spot, but never a bit of fire was turned on them, the while my bewilderment increased, until it suddenly dawned on me that these men were surrendering and that they only waited the coming of the word from our men to march in and give themselves up. For all that, this was my first sight of the enemy and I watched the continuance of the bombardment with a quickened pulse. At the end of the first period in the program there came a momentary lull, the first lift of our guns, then the fire was resumed on their support trenches 600 yards farther away, and simultaneously with a great cheer our infantry were over the top and charging across for the German first line trenches. With little opposition they streamed into it and there stopped to await the second lift, and with that second charge they were over the crest and cut off our view, on to victory we hoped and prayed, but it will be another hour now before we can hear.

Three days later.—Of what took place beyond that crest, dearest folks, I can only tell you from report, for the actual assault and battle were out of my sight from the minute last recorded. All I know definitely is that we advanced over a front of a good many miles for a considerable distance, varying of course, but still considerable. One important town ahead of us we took almost without opposition; another held out for a long while, and a third the enemy still holds. I can safely say only that we took the whole of their first line of defense—fire trenches, supports, and reserves—and have held it against all counter attacks, and if you would pin me down to actual yards, I can but answer for my own front, where two days later I set up my forward observing station a quarter of a mile beyond the point that I was firing on on this occasion. "Not a great part of the way to Berlin," you may think, but then it is something to have forced back even a mile of line which for twelve months had repulsed all efforts to shake its impregnability.

However, to get on with the battle. At the end of an hour and a quarter from the commencement of the bombardment all artillery fire ceased suddenly and completely, and after standing by for another couple of hours in case of need, the captain sent me to report to our colonel for permission to rejoin the battery, as our telephone wires were hopelessly cut by the heavy reply of the German guns. Although a goodly number of stray rifle and machine-gun bullets were singing their little song, everybody was up and on the ground by now, and on my way across I met numbers of parties, all of whom had something to say. A reconnaissance party of cavalry dashed up hunting for the road and eagerly demanding whether the sappers had bridged the German trenches yet. They were awaiting orders—understood that we were held up in the center—wire not cut, gas too thick or something, but the right division of cavalry had broken through and were cutting them up over beyond the town of—, which we had taken at half-past eight, the Black Watch had run amuck and killed everything in sight and hell was popping over the ridge. A party of 100 dirty gray prisoners came in sight, being marched back by a detachment of our slightly wounded, bringing with them a smell of the stinking gas, and queer figures our boys made with their gray flannel helmets rolled on top of their heads. I thanked God I hadn't had to take mine out of its case. When I finally got across the maze of defenses to the colonel's twenty-foot-deep telephone dugout, he readily consented to my returning to the battery, so I returned, joined the captain, and back we started. It was a little tricky now, wet from a day's rain, and what with wounded, who were coming into the first-aid station pretty fast by now, the prisoners who were being marched in and the ambulances coming up in a long train, we kept to the fields, especially as the Germans started shelling the road with six-inch high explosives.

A Gruesome Traffic

Arrived back, there was nothing for several hours except to watch the gruesome traffic, exchange reports with anybody who passed, and await orders, the while we knew the most desperate

MANAGING THE CITY

I.—The Wave That Swept America

By Frederic J. Haskin

GALVESTON, Tex., January 9.—

This is the place where commission government in America began, where it has been most severely tried, and most triumphantly successful. Galveston changed her plan of government in the midst of death and ruin. Her misfortune drew the eyes of the world, and proved a sensational advertisement for the system she adopted to overcome it. In fact, it may be said that the tidal wave which struck Galveston in 1900 swept commission government all over the United States. The storm of last summer put it dramatically to the test.

Commission government is spreading so rapidly and steadily among American cities that one can scarcely keep pace with its advance. There were probably a little over four hundred cities governed by commission in this country on January 1, 1915, having a combined population of about ten million. The success of the experiment is even more striking than its spread. Only seven of the cities have ever held elections to determine whether to go back to the old form of government, and in only one of those has the commission lost.

With a tenth of the nation's population living under it, and new cities making the change almost every week, the commission is rapidly becoming the typical American method of municipal government for all but the largest cities.

Commission government in this country is not a theory put into practice, but an outgrowth of conditions. It represents the triumph of the hard-headed average citizen, who is determined to have his alley paved, his garbage collected, his sidewalk repaired in return for the taxes that he pays. The protagonist in the drama is the old-time city hall politician, who regards city government as an interesting amusement and an easy way to make money. He is passing like the buffalo, the bad man and other picturesque American figures, because there is no longer any room for him.

The government of American

cities was patterned after that of the United States. It worked very well while the towns were small because the rapid advance in property values made a comparatively small tax levy sufficient to meet both municipal expenses and the needs of a large force of city hall pie-eaters. But as the cities grew, their needs became so complicated and numerous that these amiable but rather incompetent gentlemen could not take care of them, although they did keep right on increasing the taxes.

A typical example of the old-time ward-heeler government in action took place in a certain American city which has since adopted commission government. Just before election, the city council passed an order for a double row of lights on every block in town that contained more than six houses. Each of the aldermen made speeches to his constituents telling them how their streets would shine like the great white way, thereby greatly increasing his popularity. Most of these aldermen were duly re-elected on the strength of the promised lights. But there aren't any such lights in that city to this day.

This made the citizens angry, and they rose up and elected a new crop of aldermen. These new men fought shy of the street lamp question, but promised the citizens enough paving for a town of twice the size. Once more the citizens hardened to fine promises, re-elected the aldermen—and continued to walk in the mud. The city hall gang thought it would have to find something else to talk about, but as it turned out, this was not necessary at all. The people had had enough talk. They rose up as a single man and voted for commission government.

The principal reason why commission government gets better results is that it fixes responsibility. The members of a city council can promise anything as individuals and then blame their colleagues if the results fail to materialize. Under

(Continued on Page 5).

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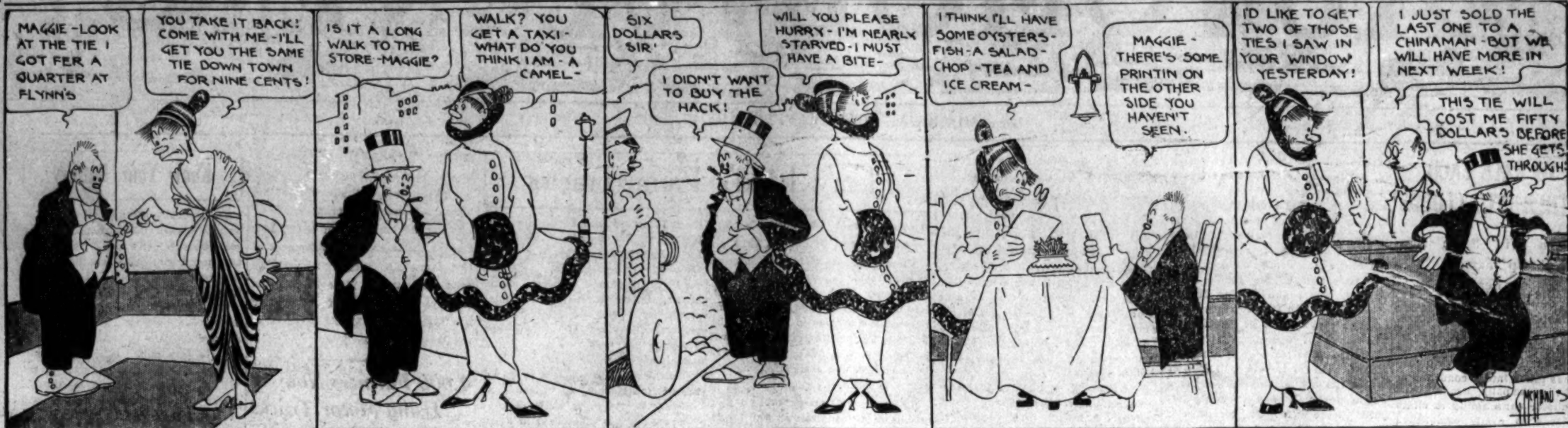
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(Continued on Page 5)

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By George McManus



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Managing The City

(Continued from Page 4)

the commission plan each commissioner is held responsible for a certain part of the city works. If the commission votes for street paving, and the streets are not paved, then one commissioner is to blame and is pretty sure to lose his job. The streets, however, will probably be paved if it is humanly possible. With the eyes of all his fellow-citizens upon him, almost any man will do his best.

The need to get city administration out of party politics is another one that modern commission government fills. It has become increasingly apparent for some years that party organizations in cities merely subordinated city administrations to state or national party interests, while the actual business of running the city has nothing to do with politics.

In order to prevent the state political boss from running the town, most of the cities with commission government have prohibited party nominations. Men run as individuals; their names are printed alphabetically and party emblems are excluded.

Commission government brings a feeling of relief to the average citizen because he does not have to vote for so many men, most of whom he never saw. Under the old system there are usually about thirty officials to be elected, varying all the way from the city clerk to the mayor. The busy voter becomes acquainted with most of these by seeing their pictures on circulars, together with an injunction to vote for Mr. So-and-So who believes in government for the people, or is a cripple and needs the money. Under commission government there are usually only five men.

The stock argument against commission government is that it puts too much power in the hands of a few men. This objection has been largely overcome, as notably in Des Moines, by the recall, initiative and referendum. The recall means that if a certain

number of citizens sign a petition the commissioner must stand a special election and other candidates may enter the field against him. If he receives a plurality he holds his job; if not, he loses it. By the initiative and referendum the citizens may initiate laws or compel the commission to refer laws to a popular vote.

The 400 commission government cities are scattered all over the United States. Kansas leads with 35; Illinois has 30 and Pennsylvania 29. Maine has 1 and Massachusetts 7, but there are no others in New England. Forty of the forty-eight states contain commission government cities.

Of all of these, Galveston has had the most unusual experience. Before the flood, its municipal government was about as bad as possible. The town was bankrupt, its script was at a discount, the city council spent all its time squabbling and good citizens were refusing in disgust to pay their taxes. Then the storm hit it, destroying its city hall, its fire department, its water works and the lives and homes of many of its people. Out of necessity a commission was appointed to take charge of this ruin.

In the emergency, jealousy, hatred and selfishness were forgotten. The people not only rebuilt their homes, but also constructed a sea wall, raised the land, the city stood on to the level of the top, and built a causeway from their inland to the shore. Through their commission they spent millions, and every dollar of it was well spent, while every municipal service was put upon a new basis of efficiency. At Galveston, a fine community spirit was literally born in one day of awful destruction.

Last summer this spirit was put to the test. The United States Weather Bureau sent warning to Galveston that another great storm like the one that had destroyed it was about to strike. The commission was equal to the emergency. In a

few hours it organized a battalion of messengers on motorcycles and sent them racing up and down the island warning the country people to come behind the shelter of the sea wall. Every family on the island was reached, and all but 81 persons came in behind the wall. All of the 81 who failed to come were drowned.

Behind their mighty sea wall, the people of Galveston were safe, but the causeway to the mainland, which had cost them a million dollars, was swept away like a picket fence. Two ocean-going freight steamers swept over it without touching and now lie stranded a mile inland on the Texas prairie.

The water supply of the city was also cut off, and for some days the commission peddled it in wagons, doling out a quart at a time.

But Galveston is not discouraged. Pipes have been laid across a temporary trestle to the mainland, so that the water supply is renewed, and plans are already complete for rebuilding the causeway.

Galveston has enjoyed only one piece of financial good luck. She has been exempted from state taxes as a mark of respect and sympathy from the rest of the people of Texas. But the ill winds which have brought her so much loss, have blown greater good. They have awakened in Galveston perhaps the finest civic spirit this country has ever seen, and they have made her a shining example of efficient municipal government to all America and the world.

(The second article in this series Tuesday.)

Do You Know That—

Oxford University had to send to America three sets of papers for the Rhodes Scholarship examinations held in October. The first set went down

with Arabic, and the second set with the Hesperian; the third got across in safety.

A thin semi-transparent veil which the eagle can draw instantaneously over its eyes, and which does not obstruct the sight, enables this bird of prey to look at the sun without blinking.

The fossil coral of the Fiji Islands is said to be the best building stone in the world. When first cut it is almost as soft as cheese, but it solidifies in the air until it is as hard as granite.

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AUTOMOBILE NEWS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1916

AUTOS TO RACE EACH OTHER INTO CLOUDS

Hill Climb Will Scale New Road Up Famous Pike's Peak

Hill climbing is due for a redoubt, which may be freely translated as an infusion of pep. For many years this once popular form of motor car contest has fallen into a condition of demerol, principally because the modern motor car's ability to climb any hill was so firmly established that the element of doubt and consequent interest had vanished from the competition. The recent completion of the Pike's Peak automobile highway, an eighteen-mile boulevard from the valley floor to the summit of the 14,109-foot peak, which its discoverer predicted never would be conquered by mortal man, has opened the way for a hill-climbing contest de luxe. Compared with this supreme effort all previous hill-climbs sink into pale insignificance. The very audacity of pitting the power of man-built machines against the crabbled reluctance of nature in her most tempestuous mood captures the imagination and makes it probable that the Pike's Peak hill-climb will take its place among the annual classics of America's motor contest world.

The Pike's Peak highway starts from the village of Cascade, a summer resort in Ute Pass, about twelve miles from Colorado Springs. For eighteen miles the road twists and turns like a writhing serpent, now following the course of some deep cleft canyon, now sweeping over the forest-clad shoulders of the lower elevations of the great mountain and again creeping timorously out across the face of some great cliff, the overhanging top of which seems to pierce the clouds. Crystal-clear streams, fed by the eternal snows of the heart of the range, come tumbling across its course, but the great road shakes them off, and with indomitable aspiration rises beyond the timber line and swings across the four granite faces of the mountain's height, the backbone of the continent, to the very summit, nearly three miles above sea level.

As an engineering feat, the Pike's Peak highway will take its place with the Corniche d'Or of the Esterels in France and the Axenstrasse in Switzerland, as a supreme example of road-building genius. The highway has a minimum width of twenty feet, ample for the demands of safety, while all the sharper curves are from twenty-six to fifty feet wide. Parapets and guard rails of heavy masonry protect all dangerous places and the bridges embody the most modern engineering ideas, with maximum factors of safety.

Most remarkable of all, the builders have managed to hold the average grade of the road to six per cent, while the maximum grade is only ten per cent. Another notable feature of the construction is that an average of 400 feet of the road is always in view, minimizing danger of accident. Disintegrated granite, which is indigenous and readily available, has been used in surfacing the entire length of the highway. Supply stations, where

parts and accessories may be obtained, are located at convenient points along the road. Water stations have been placed every three miles, so that danger of overheating is small. Telephone service, both local and long distance, is provided along the route.

Construction of the Pike's Peak highway was begun in May of this year. More than 100,000 cubic yards of solid rock had to be removed in the course of operations. It took some fifteen carloads of dynamite to clear a path for the road, in spite of which the builders boast that not a single workman was seriously injured in the work. The terminus of the road is 8,109 feet above its beginning at Cascade. This rise is accomplished in eighteen miles of actual travel. From Colorado Springs to the summit of the peak is a trifle more than thirty miles, which is made by car in about two hours.

On this wonderful mountain highway, sometime in September, 1916, there will be held the world's greatest hill-climb. The participants will be divided into classes and the events will last for a week. The Penrose cup, a handsome trophy donated by Spencer Penrose, of Colorado Springs, will be offered as the principal incentive of the climb. Details of the contest are not yet available, but from the interest that is evidenced so far in advance, the success of the venture is secure. A proud car will be the one which wins the distinction of proclaiming itself the champion of the world's Highest Highway.

Auto Craze Rages Among Guam Natives

Capt. Moses Says Motor-Fever Is Converting 'Chomoros' Into Good Citizens

Honolulu, January 15.—Automobiles are doing more to make industrious citizens of the Guam "chomoros," or natives than anything else ever tried, according to Cmdr. Stanford E. Moses, commander of the U. S. cruiser Saratoga, which arrived today from Guam and Manila, en route to Bremerton navy yard.

"Guam is automobile mad, and the craze has given the natives an incentive to work and make money, something the governors have not been able to achieve in centuries," said the Saratoga's commander this morning. "The motor-car is making them good citizens, because they need money to keep the cars going, and pay for repairs."

Incidentally, the automobile's advent in the little island, much smaller than Oahu, and 1506 miles east of Manila, has given a big boost toward good roads, the commander remarked. "They have built 90 miles of splendid roads so far," he said, "and are rapidly extending their highway system. The roads are of coral, and are superb."

Cmdr. Moses said the Saratoga's officers and crew were entertained with great hospitality by Capt. William J. Maxwell, U. S. N., governor of Guam, and the officers of the naval station there. The officers were given an automobile ride around the island.

Scores of Motorcycles
The Saratoga's commander said

there are 60 motorcycles on the island and many more motorcycles. He stated that the Ford predominates, but that Buicks, Overlands and a few big cars like the Packard and other makes are also owned by the natives.

"Capt. Maxwell is much interested in the development of Guam," said Capt. Moses, "and the results of his work are apparent in every direction. The good roads fever has struck the island simultaneously with the automobile craze."

The Saratoga stopped at Wake Island, an uninhabited piece of land, and sent a landing party ashore to see if any shipwrecked mariners might be there. No one was found, however. Capt. Moses reported passing the transport Sheridan close enough so the Saratoga's men could distinguish the faces of those on board. The Sheridan reported having had heavy head winds.

Capt. Moses will be remembered in Honolulu as having been captain of the yard and lighthouse inspector here in 1908. He is also noted as having commanded the torpedo boat destroyer Chauncey, one of the five destroyers making the record-breaking run from Norfolk, Virginia, to Manila, in 1903, going via Suez, a voyage many naval experts of foreign countries said could never be made. She arrived in Manila burning her last ounce of coal.

Henry Ford's Farm Tractor

Excerpts from Dearborn, Mich., Independent, October 8, 1915

There exists a world-wide interest in the tractor to be manufactured by Mr. Henry Ford, as inquiries pour into us from every quarter, asking innumerable questions in regard to the tractor, its possibilities, when it will be ready for the market, how it will be marketed, and asking for agency rights to sell it.

To give as wide circulation as possible to the facts concerning Mr. Ford's tractor we are pleased to say that it is an accomplished success. It has been thoroughly tested through all the fields of experimentation in which a farm tractor can possibly be called upon for service, and has satisfactorily met every expectation.

We take from the local newspaper of Dearborn, Mich., "The Independent," the following excerpts covering the announcement of the building of the tractor plant, and Mr. Ford's plans for the employees of that plant, and also for the practical benefit of those who will buy the tractors, presaging a remarkable evolution in industrial and commercial conditions:

"The Ford Farm Tractor will be manufactured in Dearborn, Michigan. Large factory buildings are being

erected as rapidly as possible. The factory will be completely equipped for the construction of the new tractor from the raw material to the finished product including foundry, engine rooms, and the latest in iron-working machinery. The greatest activity prevails, the first of the two new buildings has been completed, and machinery is being installed.

"In the new tractor plant there will be no stockholders, no directors, no absentee owners, no parasites, declared Henry Ford the other day, in a discussion of modern industrialism. There will be no incorporation. Every man employed during the period of his employment will share in the profits of the industry; but there will be no dividends to stock either at face value.

"When the Ford Motor Company started the world by the announcement that it would share profits with its employees, and make \$5 the minimum wage for a day's work of eight hours, Mr. Ford had studied the plan until he became satisfied it was practicable, and from the time of its inauguration a marvelous record of production and efficiency has resulted.

"And now Henry Ford proposes another revolution, by which will be eliminated every possible absorbent of

profit—save honest toil. He does not forget the other end of the line, either, for he will market the product at the lowest safe margin of profit.

"After the inauguration of this new step in the industrial development of the American people, a veritable revolution takes place in that the employees and users of the tractor are to be Henry Ford's partners in the tractor business."

4,000 Farmers Now Using Motor Trucks

It is estimated that more than 4,000 American farmers are now using motor trucks. This is about four per cent. of the total number of trucks sold in the United States.

These vehicles have nearly all been bought within the last two or three years, indicating a swiftly proved economic success, a supposition greatly strengthened by a recent careful canvass.

Of the numerous trucks in agricultural service there was not an owner found who had any regrets at having purchased the truck, while not a few reported that they could trace as great an actual saving to it as any piece of machinery on the farm.

Know Your Battery

The peculiar attitude of many car owners toward the storage battery costs them a lot of money for repairs and new batteries, which they might easily save, according to the Willard Storage Battery Company.

The idea prevails that a storage battery is a mystery, which it behooves the average man to let severely alone. This is gradually being overcome, however, by vigorous efforts of the Willard Company to educate the car owner up to the point where he will give the same sort of care to his battery that he does to his motor, his tires and other important parts of his car.

The reluctance of motorists to concern themselves with the condition of their batteries is especially dangerous through the winter months when a battery that isn't kept filled with distilled water and fully charged is likely to freeze, cracking the rubber jars and causing considerable trouble and expense.

The opening of numerous Service Stations, where expert factory-trained men inspect batteries and explain their care, free of charge, has done a great deal to place the storage battery before the car owner as something which he can easily understand and care for and not as a forbidding mystery.



Announcement!

—ready for inspection, the new model of the world-famous STUDEBAKER light weight SIX

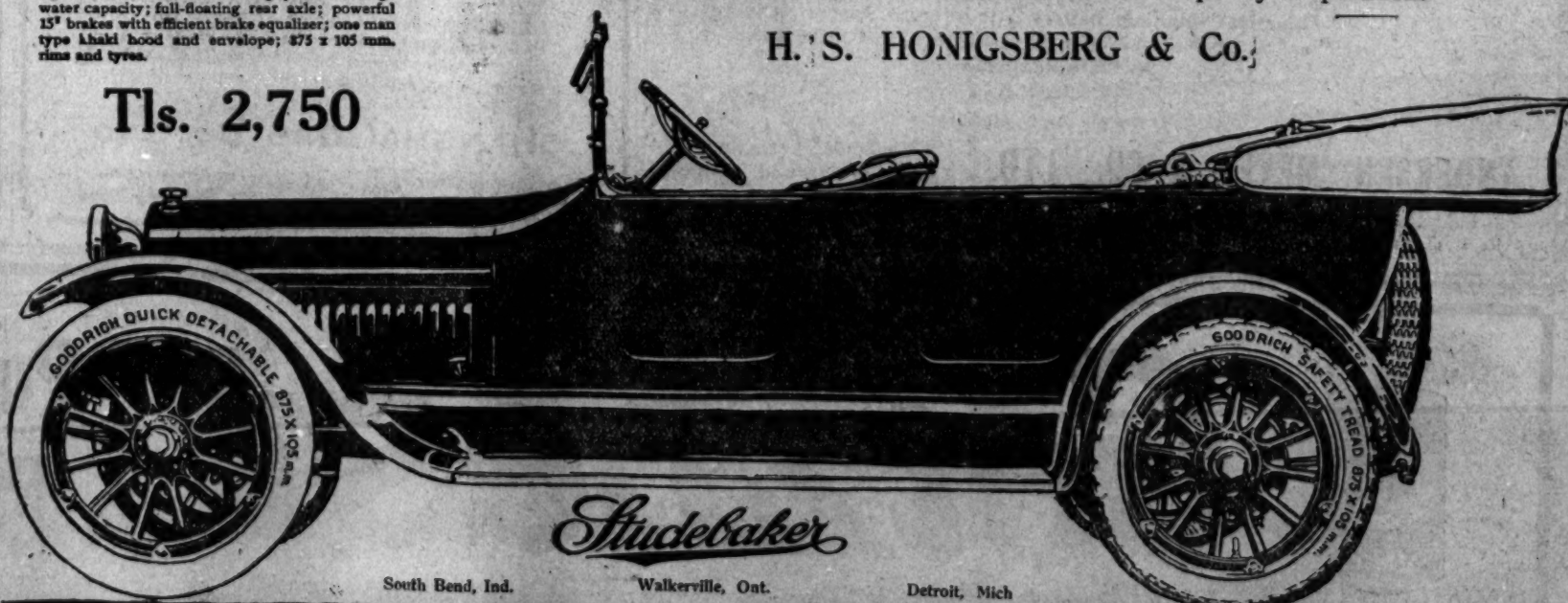
For the man who wants a car of beauty and rare comfort—at once simple in operation, easily started, easily stopped and very economical—this new Studebaker "SIX" is ideal for either city streets or country roads. It is very FLEXIBLE; always ready for the instant's need. Economy of fuel is a big point in favor of this car.

And this new "SIX" is the best VALUE ever offered in a motor car by Studebaker or any other maker. Its manufacture is governed by the highest standards of workmanship and inspection. Better steels than those used by Studebaker are not to be found in any other car at ANY price. To build a more expensive car, no improvements could be made in the vital parts—the extra amount would have to be expended on unimportant details.

But come in today and see this roomy, comfortable, quality car—let us demonstrate its low cost of maintenance and simplicity of operation.

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Fine cars for hire, day and night service.

FREE AIR

STUDEBAKER COMPANY INSURES EMPLOYEES

First Automobile Company To
Inaugurate System To Pro-
tect Workmen

Under an arrangement in effect with one of the largest and strongest risk companies the Studebaker corporation has placed life insurance for a substantial sum upon each one of its employees. This does not include office men, but refers only to those in the workshops of the different plants. The amount of insurance placed for each individual is sufficient to provide for sickness and funeral expenses, and still leave a comfortable balance for other immediate needs of the beneficiaries.

The Studebaker corporation is the first automobile manufacturer to afford its employees this protection. As the insurance will eventually cover from 8,000 to 10,000 workmen, meaning an expenditure of thousands of dollars annually for the premium fee, the extent of the interest taken by the Studebaker corporation in the welfare of its employees can be readily appreciated.

The arrangement dispenses with the usual physical examination required for life insurance through acceptance of the examination which every Studebaker workman must undergo before being given employment. This is in line with the policy of the institution to surround its men with clean, healthful and sanitary conditions.

Not does length of employment matter, the only requirement is that the insured person shall have been on the rolls of the corporation when taken with the fatal illness. No expense whatever attaches to the insured; all being borne by the Studebaker corporation.

Of recent years there has been a general tendency on the part of manufacturers, and in particular, the larger ones, to bring about a closer and more intimate relationship between employer and employee. It was a movement inspired by humanitarianism and given impetus by splendid results rapidly attained. Safety appliances were installed as sanitary as they could be devised; more sanitary conditions were inaugurated and factory environments made more pleasant. The effect was that the men worked in better spirit and without being driven to it accomplished a great deal more work in the same amount of time than under the old order of things.

In time the system was extended so as to include the homes of the workmen. In them was inculcated a spirit for better living, with a view of getting all the enjoyment there is to be found in life.

The Studebaker corporation has been greatly interested in this principle for years, due in all probability to the fact that the founders of the institution lived on terms of greatest intimacy with the men who toiled in their shops. Until the factories took on such magnitude that thousands were housed within the walls, any of the Studebaker brothers could walk through the different work rooms and call a majority of the men by first name. They took a personal interest in the efforts of the men to secure homes of their own and were not loath to lend financial assistance in worthy cases.

NEW OVERLAND CAR BLAZES 1916 TRAIL

Price Reduction With Still More
Equipment Makes Light
Machine Attractive

A reduction in price of the light Overland model is the most startling New Year's announcement made by John N. Willys, president of the Willys-Overland company of Toledo.

This is the model which in the last six months has broken all sales records for Overland cars. Since June, more than 50,000 of them have been sold to people in all parts of the world. But in spite of the fact that it has been the biggest seller of the year in its class the Toledo concern now is able to offer it, with improvements, at a lower price.

The remarkably low price is made possible only through a combination of circumstances which have placed the Overland company in a position where they can offer more car for less money than probably any other concern in the industry. Due to the foresight and keen business acumen of Mr. Willys, the materials used in Overland cars this year were bought before the war sent prices soaring.

Quantity production is another factor that figures prominently in the reduced price of Model 83-B. Large factory additions recently completed have enabled the company to more than treble its output of a year ago. In the last few months more cars have been delivered than during any previous year in the history of the big Toledo concern.

Production capacity has jumped to 1,000 cars a day and Overland officials declare it is due to savings on material purchases and to the economies effected by such a tremendous output that they are enabled to lower the price of this model to a point which no other manufacturer of medium priced cars can touch.

As evidence of the value offered in the car, the Willys-Overland company guarantees that its price will never be lowered. On the other hand it reserves the right to advance the price should the cost of materials continue to rise.

Motor Design Improved

One of the improvements in the car is a 35-horsepower four cylinder motor of the latest block design. The cylinder heads of this type of motor are cast in one piece which can be removed easily if occasion demands. With a bore of 4 1/4 inches and a stroke of 4 1/2 inches the motor is capable of developing power in excess of anything needed for ordinary driving.

To Settle Yunnan Row

A Peking vernacular paper states that opinions continue to be divided in Government circles regarding the settlement of the Yunnan problem. There is a section that suggests an amicable settlement "out of court," whilst another believes in the Bismarckian formula of "blood and iron." In this division of counsel, it is said that the authorities have wired the Chiangchuns and Governors for their views on the subject, with a request for replies within a week.

HERE ARE THE LATEST AUTO IMPROVEMENTS

Many ingenious improvements in automobiles appear in every number of the Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office.

An automobile body with a disappearing top has been devised by Charles L. Anderson of Denver. The top can be closed like a fan when it is fair weather and there is no occasion for its use. Yet, with this top, one always has his winter car with him, for it can be raised quickly so as to protect the passengers from the wintry winds. As the top rotates to its concealed position within the body of the car when not in use, instead of folding up like the ordinary top, it is much more durable. The side shutters are operated independently so as to be adjusted to the passengers' preferences.

A long train of trucks can be drawn by the tri-wheeled electric tractor invented by R. L. Boyd. It can be driven wherever a horse could be driven under ordinary circumstances. The unique part of the device is the front wheel, within which is an electric motor. The motor armature has a pinion on one side of the wheel and the other pulling down on the opposite side, both working at the periphery and meshing with the inner-toothed driving part of the wheel. An "evener" device permits of compensating movements and divides the force equally

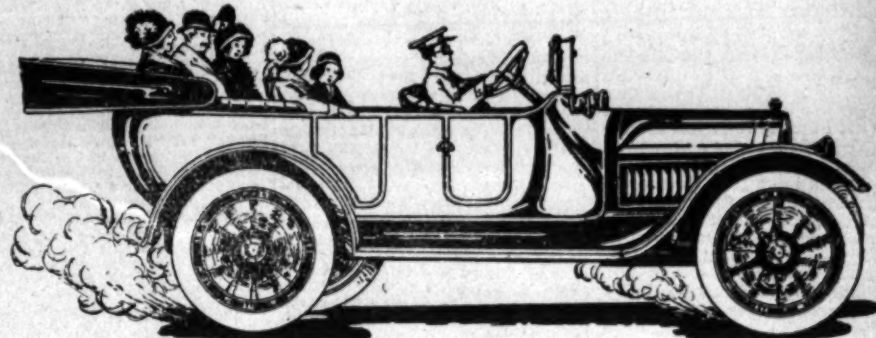
between the two pinions regardless of any unequal wear or adjustments. The driving or motor wheel is pivotally mounted to the frame in such fashion as to permit of making sharp turns. This makes the tractor especially useful in congested districts where the tractor must dodge other vehicles or turn sharp corners. Anti-friction devices are carried by the body frame and also by the wheel frame, so that the frame is cushioned against shocks and jars that are communicated to the motor wheel.

A Wisconsin man has invented a chain to pull autos out of mudholes. It is made out of a series of U-shaped links. At one end of the chain are two locks that are slipped over stakes driven into the roadway. The other end of the chain is placed under the rear wheel of the auto. The machine is started up and the traction between the wheel and the chain brings the machine up to a more solid stretch of roadway. The wheel passes between the two stakes, which are set well apart, and the locks slip off the stakes as the wheel passes.

A combined lamp and horn, designed especially for motorcycle use, is the invention of Perrin B. Whitney of New York. The compact structure simplifies attachment to the motorcycle or automobile frame. The important feature is its sound box. The distance between the vibrating diaphragm of the horn and the flat surface of the lamp shell is such that the wave lengths of the vibrations emitted from the horn are harmonic components of the wave lengths natural to the distance of the diaphragm from the shell. In other words, the shell of the lamp is made to assume the additional function of constituting a resonating chamber for the horn.

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Ford owners are satisfied owners because we take pride in rendering them service that really gives satisfaction. Our guarantee against faulty material covers one year, and with it goes one year's free adjustment—free service.

Do you realize what this service means to the owner?
It means no maintenance expense for the first year.

Our service saves you repair bills, really prolongs the life of your car and adds to the enjoyment and pleasure you derive from owning the most wonderful car ever put on the market.

LEARN ALL ABOUT THE FORD

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Plucky Girl Driver After Racing Honors

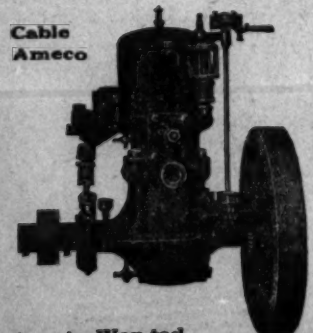
Although several women have piloted aeroplanes, comparatively few women have essayed the difficult task of driving a racing automobile. Miss Frances Thornton, however, is a professional race driver and has driven her high power car in competition with some of the best known drivers in the country. Miss Thornton is determined to gain the head of her profession. In her races she asks no favors because of her sex, but drives under the same conditions as do her male competitors.

So far Miss Thornton has had a particularly lucky career. Her only bad spill was made last October at Peoria, Ill., when she plunged through the quarter stretch inside fence, her machine turning end over end, severely injuring her mechanic. Miss Thornton escaped with only a few minor bruises and cuts.

Miss Thornton has declared her intention of challenging Miss Katherine Dahlgren, amateur driver to a race.

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Motors for Work and
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Boats 2 to 30 H.P. Will
burn Gasoline, Kerosene
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Big Discount to Agents.

Agents Wanted,

AMERICAN ENGINE COMPANY,
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Young California Millionaire In British Artillery Describes A Great Battle

(Continued from Page 4)

fighting was going on beyond the ridge. At 6 o'clock, when it was getting dusk, orders arrived for us to bring up the wagons and teams immediately, get the guns out of the pits and limbered up, and stand by to advance. All we knew of the wagon line was that it was lost with a hundred others somewhere between three and six miles in the rear in some network of roads, and of course I was elected (I always am on that kind of a job—I will spare you, however, the account of the job). Suffice it to say that in just one hour I found it; in just another I was hitched up and on the road, and in the third I drew breath and halted alongside the guns. Popped down and ate and drank all I could; saw my kit aboard a limber and then waited once more. The night was clear and cold, with a bright moon, and with nothing but an occasional "pip-squeak" "whizz-bang" to disturb the silence. We stood by our horses for two hours more and then orders came to advance three-fourths of a mile and go into action with the other three batteries of our brigade—slap bang in the middle of an open field—guns to be dug in as sound as possible by dawn. "Poles up, girths tightened; battery prepare to mount," goes the orders. "Mount" and "Walk, march," and we are on our way up the road.

Next day—I was awakened in an hour by orders from the colonel to lay the guns on to some lively spot on the map a couple of miles away. The fog had settled down so heavily that I could not even pick an aiming point, so after working out the lines of fire on the map I called for my director (a very simple and primitive type of transit) and by the aid of Gus and Gookie's compass, I sought the direction, as so often in the past, from the well-beloved magnetic pole, and gave the four guns their angles. In half an hour—wonderful to record—breakfast was cooked and I was biting into a sea biscuit covered with jam, when an orderly came tumbling over from headquarters with "The colonel's compliments and you are to open battery fire fifteen seconds (interval) sweeping 1 degree, and marching twenty-five yards—25 per cent high explosive until further orders." Without laying down the biscuit or kicking over my cup of tea, I sung out: "Battery—Action!" The detachments jumped to their posts, the Nos. 1 sergeants commanding each gun) eager for the order. "Lines of fire, as laid—corrector 112, etc.," and in another minute the battery is gayly blazing away, four rounds per minute, and I, only keeping a watchful eye on things, return to my breakfast. We maintained this fire for two and a half hours. Meanwhile the mist had cleared and the sun came out bright and warm, and the skipper had returned from forward to take command of the battery, having failed to find a point from which he could observe. And now the second day of attack was on, and the moving picture of the battle, so different from yesterday's, was cast pretty much in the form it was to maintain throughout the day, and this is the way I will give it to you, sparing you the tedium of the hourly progress.

Behind The Attack

There are probably four brigades of field artillery in action: our own, two on our flanks and one a mile in front, which looks like a dangerous position. The whole expanse to our rear is thick with wagon lines of probably fifteen batteries and ammunition columns, half a dozen of which are constantly on the move bringing up ammunition to their guns. The two roads are thronged with troops going to the attack, prisoners and wounded returning, and in the rear, ambulances coming for the wounded.

By now the Germans are shelling us heavily, but blindly. They evidently can find little to range on except the roads, where they keep everybody pretty much on the double, but don't make as many direct hits as one might expect, and as for our great field of guns and horses they simply throw their six-inch high explosive quite indiscriminately over it. It is wonderful to relate that they must have put a thousand of those great packages of hate, more or less, into our midst that day, and that I did not see a horse or a man struck down. If they had used shrapnel they must have gotten a huge bag. I believe there were a few casualties, and during the afternoon one of our subalterns came limping past, grinning broadly, with a piece of high explosive splinter through his leg. Just after lunch, however, they did get the range of that unfortunate brigade that had gone into action so far in front of us and were treated to a sight of the poor devils being strafed for four mortal hours by one round a minute of the same damned stuff. They stuck to their guns until three detachments were wiped out and then withdrew to their trenches and watched the remainder disintegrate, for they couldn't get their teams up to get the guns out.

All day long the advance hung in the balance, for the Germans were pushing their counter attack with all the vim they could muster, and many times during the day the line of supports swung back over the crest and then forward again out of our sight. The reports were all entirely unbelievable and the general tone rather discouraging, but for my part I always believe the second day brings the reaction and is not to be considered critical.

1,000 Rounds in a Day

Seven times between dawn and dark did Humphrey bring up the wagons full of ammunition and I believe we fired well over a thousand rounds. We stood by frequently and fired a good deal of it at slow rate, but the greater part of it went in compliance with frantic orders from headquarters for "Battery fire two seconds" or "gun

fire" (go as you like or fast as you can). The two forward observing officers of the day were in sight of the enemy all day, nearly captured once, and their telephonists were mending their wire under a heavy rifle fire all day long. Towards evening things commenced to quiet down, and when the sun set and we laid the guns out on the night lines, I thought that we would sup in peace, but the Boches had only waited the annoying time to search for us with a few whizz-bangs. Didn't last long though, and I rolled in at 8 under bright stars.

Next day—At 4 a.m. an orderly called the skipper, who was sleeping alongside me, and I grinned and rolled over as I heard him turn out with a groan and ask: "The castiron hurry" was, to be answered that the colonel wished all battery commanders for a conference. After a half-hour's extra sleep he returned to rout me out and listen to the plan. It seems that Sir Godfrey Thomas had been called to another part of the line and left our colonel commanding the Divisional Artillery. He in turn had placed our senior major in command of the brigade, which was now split up into three groups owing to some of the guns being out of action with busted buffer springs, our own battery being the only one to have all four firing. It was required that the three group commanders and forward observing officers for the day should immediately go forward with their telephonists, choose their observation stations, and lay their plans. So at the five of us started at once. The light was as yet little past dawn and the enemy had not begun to strafe, so the walk was a quiet one. We talked little as we pushed on over lines of trenches or barriers until we crossed our late fire trenches. The signs of battle were few except for the shell-torn position held by the unlucky artillery brigade yesterday, and evacuated during the night, but here we commenced to come across the dead. In little knots they lay, struck down in every posture and with all sorts of ghastly wounds to show how they had died. Many were still warm, I know, and all were dead or dying. We pushed on across the dreadful strip of what had been no man's land two days before, but was ours now, at the price numbered by those silent figures, and the Kaiser's preference to leave prisoners. The lot, however, was far more plentiful, and the ground was strewn with every description of rifle, bayonet and equipment. On across the line of support trenches and across the last broad gap of several hundred yards to the reserve line to find the gladdest and bravest sight that ever gladdened my eyes, for they were occupied by the first of fighting troops I verily believe in all the world—the whole division of Guards, 12,000 strong, the first pick of the whole British army.

A man under five feet ten, magnificently disciplined, and with the unbeaten traditions of five centuries behind him. They had been pushed up during the night and were now cooking their breakfast in high spirits, clean and dry and in the very pink of fighting condition, their shining rifles with bayonets fixed bristling over the parapet. And our Divisional Artillery were to have the honor of reinforcing them!

'Quite Tricky Work'

This late German reserve trench occupied an ideal position for our first fire, for the land sloped off beyond it into a gentle hollow several meters below and then away up on the other slope, the whole country being beautifully visible for a mile or more to the top of the first crest, so that we selected our observation post within the most advanced salient of the second line stream Guards trenches, pointed out directions for the wily-laying to our telephonists and then shoved off back to the battery, where we breakfasted and—luxury of luxuries—had a wash and a shave. Two hours later, when Ludlow (the other subaltern and a splendid chap, who knows his work thoroughly) and myself set out again to shell the Germans were shelling heavily, and for a part of the way it was quite tricky work.

Now, whenever you hear a "heavy" coming, the thing to do is to drop flat on your tracks, so that if it hits at all near you the lash of the high explosive and the splinters of shell may pass over you, for the force is always slightly upwards. I soon noticed, however, that Ludlow, who had been forward in the middle of things all the day before, only dropped about once to my three times, and the occasion is therefore particularly interesting, inasmuch as I then commenced to learn in earnest the note of a shell, and to recognize the danger pitch. You see, practically all the German artillery is howitzer type, throwing high-angle fire, so that the whine of the shell commences to reach you from some point close to the zenith of its parabola or flight. The larger the shell the sooner you can hear it, and although I have never timed one (?) believe that under ordinary conditions a six-inch gives you at least four seconds of warning. At any rate the time is ample for the experienced ear to judge whether it is going to pass far enough to your right or left for safety, and there is a note in the whine of any shell that is coming within thirty yards, a sort of "This means you," that is unmistakable, and when you hear it you measure your length with a remarkable dexterity, and if it falls in the soft ground within twenty yards of you, you get up pretty well covered with soft dirt.

American in Coldstreams

Two other things stand out in my memory from this day, and as it is the last one I am going to give in detail may as well throw them in. First, two subalterns of the Coldstreams, one a very much older man than ourselves, spent a lot of time chinning during the day, and as he had traveled all over the States, our talk was mostly about them. He told me that they had another American in their third battalion of the Coldstreams. The second memory is of a thing which I had heard of often, but now for the first time saw. Every stretcher party I wounded that set out from our own trench or even from behind it, to get back to the dressing station, was vigorously shelled by the Germans the minute it was sighted, and invariably the bearers had to put our devils down and run for it, at which the fire always ceased. Germany respects no law of humanity on her battlefield. Strafe England! Is the demand of

her rulers and her poor devils of soldiers obey with a vengeance.

The net result of the show to us I should sum up as follows: We have found that the German line of defense is by no means impregnable, and have thrown them back over a very broad front an average distance of a mile or more. We have learned much of the difference between attack on a point and attack made over a broad front and have undoubtedly discovered some flaws in this first scheme which will be eliminated in the next attempt. A simply huge number of new troops have received their christening and will be far ripper and wiser when they are used again.

Of the other great simultaneous attack of the French in Champagne it is hard to speak with certainty. We know that it was on an even grander scale than ours and that they broke through farther, also that they held what they took, but that is all. Personally, I am inclined to believe from many things I saw, and from my general impression of the fighting, that neither our own attack nor theirs was pushed home.

The day following this the captain and I, together with a party of signalers (some from each battery in the brigade) left on a journey of some twelve miles to this front on the spring line, for the purpose of surveying the difference in conditions between this famous salient that we are on and the some of our last occupation. We arrived at the brigade headquarters at which we were to be attached just after dark, where we dismounted and pushed on the remaining distance to the battery on foot. The way lay through a city which furnishes the only picture of worse ruin than poor old San Francisco I have ever seen. The shell holes, both in the city and on the road beyond, were rarely farther than twenty yards apart at any point, and on the whole—but there, I've already given you the best comparison I can—you'll finish the picture for yourself.

What He Fights For

And now, just a word to reassure you, my dearest folks, and to lessen, if possible, your anxiety on my account. I am now no longer untried. Two weeks' action in a great battle is to my credit, and if my faith in the wisdom of my course or my enthusiasm for the cause had been due to fail, it would have done so during that time. But it has only become stronger. I find myself a soldier among millions of others in the great Allied armies, fighting for all I believe to be right and civilized and humane against a power which is evil and which threatens the existence of all the right we prize and the freedom we enjoy, although some of you in California as yet fail to realize it. It may seem to you that for me this is all quite unalloyed, for that it can only mean either the supreme sacrifice for nothing, or at best some of the best years of my life wasted, but I tell you that not only am I willing to give my life to this enterprise (for that is comparatively easy except when I think of you), but that I firmly believe I live through it to spend a useful lifetime with you, that never will I have an opportunity to gain so much honorable advancement for my own soul or to do so much for the cause of the world's progress as I have here daily, defending the liberty that mankind has so far gained for himself against the attack of an enemy who would deprive us of it and set the world back some centuries if he could have his way. I think less of myself than I did, less of the heights of personal success that I aspired to climb, and more of the service that each of us must render in payment for the right to live and by virtue of which only we can progress.

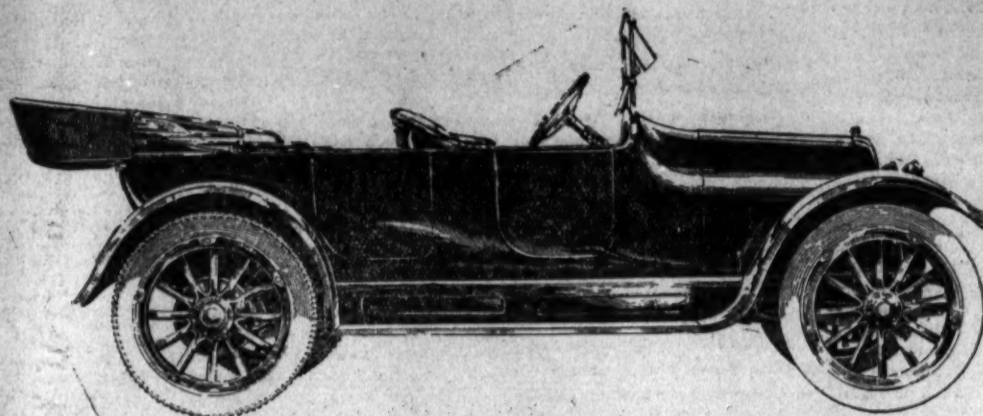
Yes, my dearest folks, we are indeed doing the world's work over here, and I am in it to the finish. "Delenda est Germania!" is our faith. "For God, for Liberty, for Honor," the call that so many have answered, if not all from as far off as I. Back me up, all of you, my nearest and dearest, and write to me often to show that you do.

Always and for ever most devotedly,
H. A. B.

Model
75

Overland

Electric Lights
Electric Starter



Touring Car - Tls. 1,750
Roadster - - - - - " 1,700

A Real Family Car At A Low Price

No other automobile at anywhere near the price offers half the advantages of this new Overland. It has a powerful motor; electric starting and lighting system; 104 inch (2642 mm.) wheel-base; cantilever springs; large tyres; demountable rims; streamline body design.

In every respect it compares favorably with many cars costing much more money.

And it is not only in purchase price that you save. The unusually light weight of the car—only 2160 pounds—makes it exceedingly economical in operation.

Yet it is surprisingly roomy, providing ample accommodations for five adults.

It is a real family car in every respect. And anyone in the family can drive it. The soft, comfortable seat cushions are built over long coiled springs.

The electric control buttons are right on the steering column, where you do not have to lean forward to reach them.

To start the motor you merely press a foot button in the floor.

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Specifications

Long Stroke Block Motor
Electric Starter—Electric Lights
High Tension Magneto Ignition
Electric switches on steering column
Right hand drive—center levers
Instrument Board on Cowl Dash
Cantilever Rear Springs
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Wheelbase 104 inches (2642 mm.)

Large tyres 41" x 4"
Demountable, detachable rims—
to one extra
Rear Axle, floating type
Large, powerful brakes
Thermo-Synkon cooling
Streamline body with concealed door
hinges
Rain-station Windshield, ventilating type,
built-in
Crowned fenders

Lustrous black finish
Nickel and polished aluminum trimmings
Electric engine starter and generator,
with head, rear and dash lamps and
headlight dimmers, storage battery.
One man Mohair hood with dust cover;
magnetic speedometer; electric horn;
combination rear light and license
bracket; kingpin rag rail; foot rest; tyre
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SPORTING NEWS SECTION

THE CHINA PRESS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1916

HANBURY HELD TO DRAW BY CUSTOMS

Result Enables Public School Old Boys To Finish Second In League

HOW THE TEAMS STAND

St. Xavier's Present Defeats St. Xavier's Past By Two Goals To One

League Division I
Goals
P. W. L. D. F. A. Pts.
S. F. C. 3 2 1 2 9 5 6
S. H. C. 2 2 1 1 6 5 5
Police 2 2 1 1 5 5 5
Remaining Fixtures—S. F. C. vs. Police on March 11th.

League Division II
Goals
P. W. L. D. F. A. Pts.
S. F. C. 10 10 0 0 43 1 20
P. B. O. 10 6 3 3 26 16 13
T. H. B. 9 4 3 2 27 16 10
C. M. C. 9 2 4 3 21 22 7
S. M. P. 9 1 6 2 10 28 4
S. P. C. 9 1 5 6 7 31 2

Remaining Fixtures—C. M. C. vs. T. H. B. and S. F. C. vs. S. M. P. Practice Match
On the Race Course a practice match was played between two sides captained by Mr. J. Robertson and Mr. W. C. D. Clifford respectively. The former side won in handsome style by 6 goals to 3, but nevertheless the 60 minutes provided excellent sport and much needed practice for the more strenuous encounter next week.

We are indebted to the Secretary of the League for the Official League Tables compiled to date.

Customs 3; Hanbury School 3

The result of Saturday's game came as a great surprise to the Hanburyites, who were looking for an easy victory.

The Customs won the toss and elected to play with the sun behind them. Play was very even for the first 10 minutes and then the School made a rush and notched their first point. The Customs then took up the attack and pressed the School so hard, that a School back had to take a splendid shot at the lake to save his goal. The Customs would not be denied, however, and a shot from Haynes put the scores even.

After the kick-off play had remained in the Customs territory for a while when an unlucky header from one of the Customs back put another goal up for the School. The Hanbury team had now got into the swing of the game, and had made the score up to 2-1 by half time. The Customs team held a consultation during the interval and on the resumption of play the result of the "confab" was seen in a splendid dash by Galvin straight for the Hanbury goal.

The school defence gathered round him, but he put the ball neatly to Smith who made no mistake and netted the ball in fine style. Shortly afterwards, a dash by Smith resulted in another goal, but this was disallowed by the referee as offside. The onlookers got excited here and there were shouts of "Go it, Customs, another one," and "Are we down-hearted?" etc. The Schoolers shook themselves up now and kept the Customs defence very busy, but they were unable to get through, although some shots went very close. With 15 minutes to play the Customs were one goal down, and they meant having at least one point, so they revived their flagging energies and made tracks for the Schoolers' goal. The defence could not withstand the rush and the equalizing goal was scored by Dickson. The game ended with the scores as above.

S.F.C. Past v. Present

There was a large attendance of past scholars and friends of the school at this annual fixture at Hongkew recreation ground, yesterday afternoon. The schoolboys were there as usual in strong force and, as the Present team won, they were very jubilant and consequently were remarkably hoarse by the time the final whistle had blown.

Greater interest was added to the game when it was made known that a lady, who is an admirer of the school's keenness at all sports, had put up a shield to be competed for yearly in this match. The schoolboys were bent on drubbing the old

(Continued on Page 2)

Hockey

Harlequins v. Sikhs

This game, apart from being the only one of the day, was perhaps the most important of the season, inasmuch as it meant the Harlequins leading the league in case of a win or, otherwise, tying with the Sikhs and "B" Co. for the honor.

The game started off furiously, the Harlequins carrying the play into their opponents' territory and keeping it there for a considerable time, McKiekin opening the score with a good shot after some pretty play on the part of the Harlequin forwards.

The Sikhs then got going and in the ensuing fifteen minutes scored 4 goals; the second serving to bring up some question as to whether it was off side or not. Anyway the decision went in favor of the Sikhs. Shortly afterwards, Bortenshaw got going, and beating the backs, with only the goalkeeper to beat, was most flagrantly fouled, a Sikh very successfully locking his legs with his stick.

A penalty bully was awarded for this, and the Sikhs three times foul-bullying, a penalty goal was awarded the Harlequins.

In the second half, the Harlequins scored a streak of dry rot, during which time the Sikhs obtained two more goals.

With the score at 5-3 against them the Harlequins took a new lease of life, McKiekin scoring the third goal for his side. With only three minutes to go, the ball was again centered, and McKiekin after the bully off, setting possession, ploughed his way through the Sikh Rose, and neatly netted the Harlequins' fourth goal. With the Harlequins still pressing, the whistle sounded "Time" with the score at 5 goals to 3 in favor of the Sikhs.

BASKET BALL

The last games of the first round in the S. V. C. Basketball League will be played Monday night in the Town Hall Gymnasium.

6 o'clock: American Co. v. Buglers, 6:15: Portuguese Co. v. S. V. C. team. The second round of the series will begin on Wednesday, and the schedule will be as follows—

Wednesday March 1 American Co. v. "B" Co.; Portuguese Co. v. Buglers. Sunday v. S. V. C.

Monday 6th American Co. v. Buglers. Portuguese Co. v. S. V. C.

At the completion of these games, the winner of sections 1 and 2 will play off for the championship, best two out of three games.

The second game of the League series played Friday night between the S. V. C. and "Bacony," which resulted in a win for the S. V. C. by 25-24, has been, by action of the League Committee, cancelled through the S. V. C. team playing a non-S.V.C. member.

The replay is slated for Wednesday, March 8.

Games at Y.M.C.A.

The Y.M.C.A. physical directors were badly beaten yesterday by a team from the U.S.S. Helena at a basketball game. There was a large crowd of spectators. In the second half the victors showed great superiority in shooting. Lundy alone scored 13 points, while Collins had 5 to his credit.

The game was refereed by Mr. Dick.

Besides the above game there were three others. The Nanyang College team played the Y.M.C.A. Day School. This was followed by the league games. The results of the evening were as follows—

U.S.S. Helena vs. Physical Directors
1st 2nd 1st 2nd
half half half half

Collins 10 1 Liu 3 2
Bourne 4 Hoh 3 2
Engberg 2 4 Swan 4 4
Montgomery 2 Hau 2
Irvin 1 Yao 2
Gano
Lundy 13
Mac

Donald

Nanyang College vs. Y.M.C.A. Day S.

Loh 5 Kao 1
Li 5 Zee
Hui 1 Gu 2 4
Chu 1 Fong

Unscrambling The News



Light Horse Troop Ride This Morning

The annual troop ride of the Light Horse, S.V.C. will take place this morning, starting at 10.30, at the first bridge on Hungjiao Road.

Shanghai Rifle Assn.

Members are reminded that the Second and Third Competitions for February will be held on Monday, February 28 and Tuesday, February 29, the hours being 6 to 8.30 a.m. and 4 to 6 p.m. The ranges will be 300, 400 and 500 yards. Biscuits figure targets are to be used, and the firing will consist of one sighting and seven scoring shots for each range.

Correspondence

Billiard Championship Note 1100

Sports Editor THE CHINA PRESS
Dear Sir—I am sure those interested in local billiards will be pleased to know that the sum of £100 will be remitted home towards the purchase of a motor ambulance as a result of the final played at the Country Club on February 19th.

On behalf of my Committee I wish to thank the ladies and gentlemen who subscribed for their generous support. Yours truly,

S. L. M. HARRIS,

President.

Shanghai Billiard Association.

February 26, 1916.

STUDEBAKERS GO FAST

The eight new Studebaker cars received by Messrs. H. S. Hongkong & Co., ex the S.S. Nippon Maru, have already been distributed. Among the purchasers are Captain H. E. Morton, Mr. Geo. W. McLean, S. M. C. Public Works Department, and Mr. Samuel Trumper.

Lee ... Hau ... 2
Kao ... 2 3
Liu ... 2 2
Chang ... 2
Hui ... 2
Chen ... 2
Koo ... 2 2
Chow ... 2
Fong ... 2
Kau ... 2
Lin ... 2
Ko ... 2 4

"Y" Team vs. "A" Team
Liu ... 2 2
Chang ... 2
Hui ... 2
Chen ... 2
Koo ... 2 2
Chow ... 2
Fong ... 2
Kau ... 2
Lin ... 2
Ko ... 2 4

"M" Team vs. "C" Team

Yen ... 2
Liu ... 2
Lee ... 2 2
Woo ... 2 2
Look ... 2
Sze ... 2
Kou ... 2
Chow ... 2
Nou ... 2
Pan ... 2

Boy Scout Jottings

By Pathfinder

Now that the Chinese New Year holidays are a thing of the past, and schools and colleges have started in on the new term, scouting has once again got into its stride.

Quite a big gathering took place at Jessfield yesterday in the grounds of St. John's University, when the 1st, 2nd and 5th Troops started the season's ball rolling with some excellent inter-troop competitions. The subjects in which competitions were held were as follows—

Semaphore (Team and Station Signalling) Morse, Scouts Pace Tests. Fire lighting, Communication race, 1st Aid Drill, Knot tying, Judging distances and weights, and Observation Tests.

The 1st Troop of Chinese Boy Scouts turned out some 60 strong, while the 2nd and 5th Troops mustered at 40 and 50 respectively. In the above competitions the 1st Troop came out with flying colors, winning the following events—Semaphore Station and Team Signalling, Morse, 1st Aid Drill, and Knots, while the 2nd and 5th contented themselves with Judging, Scout Pace, Fire-lighting, Communication race, and Observation.

The Semaphore signalling of the 1st Troop was well done, messages getting through correctly and quickly. The Morse was fair only, but the team with practice should do well in the forthcoming April competitions if they enter a patrol. 1st Aid was kindly judged by Dr. Patrick and was good, a considerable improvement on form shown at previous competitions. Team signalling was specially good, and was judged by Scoutmaster Johnson of the 7th Troop.

Good Angles and general smartness were the order of the day, and the 1st has improved greatly of late to judge by their showing on Saturday. Drill was also excellent, the "fence" drill exhibition put up being quite the best method used by any troop in the Town. Blindfold knotting was productive of lots of fun and fair all round skill.

For the 2nd and 5th the Music tests and Observation were the best things in the program. The St. John's boys had the 1st "cold" on the fire, and Mr. G. S. F. Kemp, who kindly refereed this item had no difficulty in deciding the winners. Firelighting was well carried out, though this display looks better and more organized with the aid of a few whistle signals from the P-L in charge of the squad, and a little firelighting parade drill makes all the difference in the workmanlike look of the event.

The 2nd and 5th had a good man on the Observation test (an old 5th Trooper by the way) who handed the list with 18 out of 24 articles in 45 seconds.

Thanks are due to the many visiting scoutmasters who put in an appearance and lent their aid in judging the competitions and both troops are

By Tisdale

MR. WHITAMORE IS THE HUNT WINNER

Riding Viking He Again Finishes In Front; Mr. J. I. Ezra Second

FINISH A CUNNING ONE

Certain Members of the Mounted Fraternity Called Upon For Contributions

By Johnnie Walker

Bright sparkling sunshine favored the Paper Hunt Club's meet yesterday and an exceptionally large field of about sixty riders turned out at the first wooden bridge on Hungjiao Road, where there was also more than the usual quota of spectators, no doubt attracted by the nice bright weather. The field was sent away prompt to time, with the usual benediction and the usual warning to be good and hunt paper.

They went off due south, over the usual first mudhole, which, having very sloping banks, seems to jar the ponies. The attention of some starting from this point is drawn to the place at the right of this creek, where it is usually scrambled to what looks like a good big jump. This, perhaps, is a little too big for the preliminary stages of a run.

Leaving the Wedge-roof Josshouse on the right, the trail led through a bamboo path through the village and then over the flats on to the soft powdery ground bordering Siccawei Creek. The only way out of this section of the country is through the Siccawei Creek and, sure enough, about half-way down, it being low tide, the riders got across with next to no grief, much to the disappointment of the native populace.

The field was now in what is always called the French country and the knowing ones confidently anticipated that there would be one bridge at least before the run in commenced, which anticipation, however, was disappointed, for they were following a fox of a twisty mind and a dash of the water-rat. The trail went straight up to the Buffalo Wadd and over the Serpentine, then swung sharp right to Jin's Joga platform and right again down that miserable line yclept Jin's Joga.

A Twisty Fox

About half-way down, the trail broke away to the left into a wide plain known as the Champs de Mars and again the knowing ones made up their minds that the next point would be the bridge at Hungjiao village. Such was not the intention of this twisty fox, for he led them over a native platform where some Chinese sports had dug two big round holes, one on each side, which caused a few of the riders to think some.

After this, through a rotten sort of a place, which was neither a jump nor a crawl, but acted like fly-paper. The trail headed straight towards Beacon Mount, which signified another crossing of the Siccawei Creek at a place, which gave the hunt the down and up. As Kipling doesn't say:

"They plunged their legs to the mid-high deep
In the cinnamon stew of the Siccawei Creek."

Some plunged a little deeper, disappeared from sight and had to swim for it, no-one getting across with a dry suit. Curses were mingled with the laughter of the population of Hungjiao, who enjoyed themselves better than they would have done at the movies.

Once across, the leaders were soon cutting out the pace across the Hungjiao country and over the road to Marah, which was profuse of spills, with more to follow at the Blough of Despond platform. Then Tally Ho! to Westward Ho! the last jump of which is becoming notorious for grief and refusal and here one rider delighted the heart of the hunt by doing about six Catherine wheels before he stopped.

Guessing the Finish

Through Drop and Crawl and over the little jump to the right, which some of the men missed out—it doesn't matter who—along Barrier Creek, over the Bathub and swinging left to the platform down Barrier Creek line. The pace was terrific, for everybody thought that the finish was close at hand down Boeline.

But it wasn't! The trail branched off to the right to Schuitze line and here again a desperate finish was ridden. But the finish was not there. "What manner of fox is this?" quoth the sweating leaders. "Straw his soul! We are riding our ponies to death and goodness only knows where those blessed flags are!"

Through Artery Creek lay the weary trail—no check, no let-up. It was crack on all salt and go for all

£50,100 Is Voted For British National Stud

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, Feb. 24.—The Government has voted £50,100 for the establishment of a national stud.

Football Today

Equivalent A.C. "A" Team v. "B" Team

To be played on the Hongkew Recreation Ground today beginning at 2.45 p.m.

Team "A"—F. Barradas, V. Favacho, H. Favacho, W. Favacho, P. Remedios, W. Dismeyer (Capt.), L. Encarnacao, H. Roberts, F. C. Wittanek, R. Canavaro, C. Compton.
Team "B"—W. A. Singer, M. Cruz, H. Etlinger, C. Silva, W. Spencer-Osorio (Capt.), Alf. d'Almeida, G. Lubeck, V. Machado, Robert Pereira, P. Baptista, S. McMurray.

Reserves—Paribeu Arabelle, A. J. d'Almeida (Jr.), C. d'Almeida.

Willows v. Hotspurs

The above match will take place today at the Hongkew Park, play to commence at 3 p.m. sharp. The following will represent the Willows:—P. L. Revello; J. Collico and W. Belnes; H. J. Sanft, B. M. Viera, and C. Fuchman; E. Mears, R. Komarov, J. Petersen, H. Hayward, and M. Collico.

Baden Powell Boy Scouts

Troop Orders for the Week Ending March 4

Tuesday 23. Full Uniform. General Troop parade at Headquarters 5.15 p.m.

Lecture on the 1st Aid Badge 6 p.m.

Patrol Leaders Meeting 6.45 p.m.

Thursday 2. Band practice at Headquarters 5.30 p.m.

Saturday 4. Full Uniform. General Troop parade at Headquarters 2.15 p.m.

Fieldwork.

Orderly patrol for the week "Kangaroo and Bear."

Orderly officer for the week A.S.M. Scott.

Section Orders

Cathedral School. Thursday 2. Parade at Troop Headquarters 5.30 p.m.

Public School. Wednesday 1. Parade at Headquarters 7.30 a.m.

Thursday 2. Parade at Headquarters 4 p.m.

French School. Wednesday 1. Parade at Headquarters 8 p.m.

Thursday 2. Parade at Headquarters 8 a.m.

Notices

Enrolled.—The following having taken the Scout's Promise are permitted to wear uniform, with effect from 19.2.16.

Recruits Deiga, Guiliabert, Evelyn, Grosse (A), Louvet, Iadet, Emmanuel, McCann, Borghi, Ardin.

FRANCIS LLOYD,

Scoutmaster.

The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 45.5 and the minimum 26.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 43.2 and 41.0.

you are worth, betting a thousand pounds to a horse that the finish would be at One Wide River, but when the leaders got there, still no flag!

Thus far, two finishes had been ridden, the leaders being deceived at One Wide River by an enormous crowd of Chinese there assembled. Still no rest for the weary ponies and the wearier riders, for the trail plunged into and across Old Handicap Creek, where several men played for a Deoch an' Dorch of water with no whiskey, with which they drank: "To Hades with this twisty fox!"

The trail continued on and betting began to be on a finish at the Arsenal. Back again across the Hunglo Road and over the wide stone bridge by the Mandarin's Grave, and at last the elusive flag came in sight.

Real Finish at Last

A select party of six thrusters, headed by No. 2 H. T., formed the advance-guard for this twisty run in, but No. 2 H. T. finished in the order of his birth, losing his advantage by going the wrong side of the grave. Mr. Whitmore, of the British Consulate, came in first by a length, thus scoring his second win for the season and was heartily congratulated on winning an interesting hunt, the excellence of which was undeniably marred by the cunning finish.

There was no grief at the last jump and the only laughter was furnished by Mr. Cobbett, who gracefully passed between the flags on his pony's head and finished on his own. The student of physiognomy at the finish of a hunt would find a good deal to study and one of the most lasting impressions would be of the Municipal Secretary coming in with a smile like a tiger and his hat hiked in. Indeed, he has never been known to finish unless his hat is hiked in.

Just a word to the sports of the fraternity who turn out mounted for the starts and finishes. Will they be good enough to send in \$5 each to the hunt secretary, Mr. W. H. Newman, at the Horse Bazaar. This is the least they can do, not only for the entertainment afforded them, but for the damage they cause riding to and fro in the country, the upkeep of which is provided out of the Hunt Club funds.

The card read:

1. Mr. C. E. Whitmore, Viking.
2. Mr. J. I. Eam, The Tipster.
3. Mr. T. G. Drakeford, Sea Swallow.
4. Mr. C. Noel Davis, Moniaive.
5. Mr. S. A. Sleep, Ocean Swell.
6. Mr. P. W. Potter (th. w.), Sungari.

Hanbury Held To Draw By Customs

(Continued from Page 1)

boys and were also keen on adding another trophy to the long list which they have won this season.

When the teams lined up, besides Dickie Dawe, another Rees man, in the person of Torrie Wilson, had turned up. He was introduced as a freewheel in the Past team and was quite artistic in trousers and rather exciting socks. Despite the presence of two such cracks in the Old Boys team, it was soon seen that the teams were evenly matched.

Play in the first half was principally in mid-field, both defenses being very sound. The school forwards showed much the better combination and were the only ones to be dangerous, the Xavier brothers working well together on the wings. Half-time arrived with no score and the Present team, still maintaining their superior combination in the second moiety, were eventually able to win the match.

The first goal was scored by the Past, from a fine shot by Dawe from the wing. This spurred the school-boys on and L. Xavier, heading the backs, put in a hard drive, which Breifeldt was unable to stop. The excitement was now intense and when P. Xavier scored the last goal of the match for the Present team, their supporters set up such a cheer that the Woosung garrison was immediately mobilised and has been standing by ever since.

Result:—Present 2; Past 1. The match was very enjoyable to both spectators and players, play being fast, clever and clean throughout. After the match, the Director of the college entertained both teams and at this pleasant gathering the shield was presented to the captain of the school team.

Kid Botts Tells How He Got His 'Muskels'

By Damon Runyon
(Extracts from an Address Delivered at a Smoker of the Boys' Goponus Athletic Union by Brooklyn's Rugged Lightweight, World's Challenger at 140 Pounds.)

Now I will tell you how I got my wonderful muskels, because people are always saying: "Kid Botts, how did you get your wonderful muskels?"

Now, I got them by exercise, which is very healthy, and would do people good if they done them right along. Look how terrible strong I am. I am so terrible strong I am afraid to hit a man as hard as I can hit him because I might kill him and get in trouble with the police. I am so terrible strong on account of my wonderful muskels. Nothing else done it.

Now, that is why I lose fights. The referee does not know about me being so terrible strong, and when I do not hit a man as hard as I can hit him, because I might kill him, the referee says: "Kid Botts, you lose." Which is wrong for the referee to do. Many times I have let a man hit me a good deal rather than hit him back and kill him, and so the referee thinks I am absorbing punishment, but I can stand it all and more with it.

The only man I will hit as hard as I can hit is Freddy Welsh, because he is a champion and I do not care if I kill him. He is English and English should not be champion. When I fought him before I would have hit him as hard as I can hit, only he would not let me. He would not be a man and stand up to me, but he would hit me and run off, and nobody can catch Freddy Welsh that way, no matter how strong they are. If he will fight me again and stand up to me like a man I will surely kill him, because I will not be afraid to hit him as hard as I can. I only do not want to kill people who have not done anything to me.

Beware of Liquor
Now I am going to tell you how I got my wonderful muskels. Mr. Jess Willard has been saying in the newspapers how he got himself strong to defeat the negro, Mr. Johnson, and to bring the title back to us white people again but I do not think Mr. Willard is as strong as me if he was my size. I done it by not drinking wines, liquors and cigars. I have my lager in the mornings and sometimes in the afternoons and evenings, but champagne is bad for a boy who wants good muskels. So is dago red and other things which are drank in Brooklyn.

I did not have nothing to do with cigarettes when I was a little boy because they are bad for the wind.

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matches and let me do errands for him to keep in condition.

Every day I would take out press notices in a match from his office on Thirty-second street and walk down to the Globe office and leave some with Mr. Walter St. Denis, the sporting editor, and then I would walk over to Park Row and leave some with Mr. Vince Trainor, at The World, and some with Mr. Hicks, at The Journal, and so on. Then I would walk back to the Times Building at Forty-second street and leave some there.

So I was always in good condition in my mind when Jimmy Johnston was my manager and he showed me how to not eat no rich foods and ruin my stomach. He would take me to the very places he ate himself and I would never pay more than forty cents for my meals, so you see we had no rich pie crusts, and things like that, which hurt many fighters. Jimmy Johnston would be my manager right now, but he said some of his other fighters were jealous of me and as I come last he had to let me go. I am now my own manager and do not have to cut my money with nobody.

I am now working in Clancy's foundry to keep in good condition until I find a match, and I do my exercise at night the same as before, so that is how I got my wonderful muskels and everybody could be like me if they done the same.

School Sports Chatter

By Domino Junior

Imagine, dear reader, that you are the captain of a scholastic football team, and that you have been asked to pick an all-scholastic team to play against St. Xavier's. How would you go about it? Captains, as a rule, are always there, in a football way. In most cases, they are stars. So you, dear reader, are a star. That is, you are a star by request.

So get to thinking of the personnel

of your team. Deep down in your heart you have a notion, quite an honest one, that you are good. Your work on the field justifies that notion. "Shall I pick myself?" you ask. "The League Secretary may pick me for the all-scholastic team; but shall I pick myself for my own team?" The thought is a peculiar one. You wonder what people will say, and you are reluctant to give yourself a place on the team. These, dear reader, are thoughts which probably occurred to the captains, when I asked them to select an all-scholastic team for this column. Some have complied with my request; others haven't as yet. I hope they will.

League basketball started last Monday with great fervor, thanks to the coaching of Mr. Crocker, who keeps a watchful eye on athletic youngsters. On Friday, the Buglers entered a team for their first league game, and though their play was much out of combination, they gave good promise. The Portuguese also need better training and shooting as well, and the Americans, who have the upper hand at present, on account of their better knowledge of the game, as well as their height, may soon be surprised. Just as the S.V.C. surprised Secony on Friday.

Speaking of surprises, the Customs surprised the Hanbury yesterday in their league match by drawing the game at three all. They were determined to do something, and they did. They not only drew the game, but they helped Public School Old Boys to win second place in the League.

When the league ended a week back, Public School was 4 points ahead of Hanbury, but the latter had two more games to play. One was played yesterday and it was a draw, and even if Hanbury win their next match, which, incidentally, also is

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'Parachute' Golf Balls

Indispensable to Novices

Walter Dunn

29, Kiangse Road.

against the Customs, Public School will still be second. Alfred Hansen, Public School's Captain, hugged me for joy at the glad news. He's got a paw, believe me!

Hark ye! The Customs turned out a team yesterday that attracted great attention. First there were Galvin, Roe, Dickson, Schneider,

Baker, and Hayes who taught Hanbury a lesson, and then there was Evans in goal, who bristled with excitement at the marvellous shot he scored. Hanbury were totally out of form, and played an erratic game, while their backs were very unsteady. I have been asked by Public School to thank the Customs for helping them to secure second place honors. Cheers-O, Hanbury!

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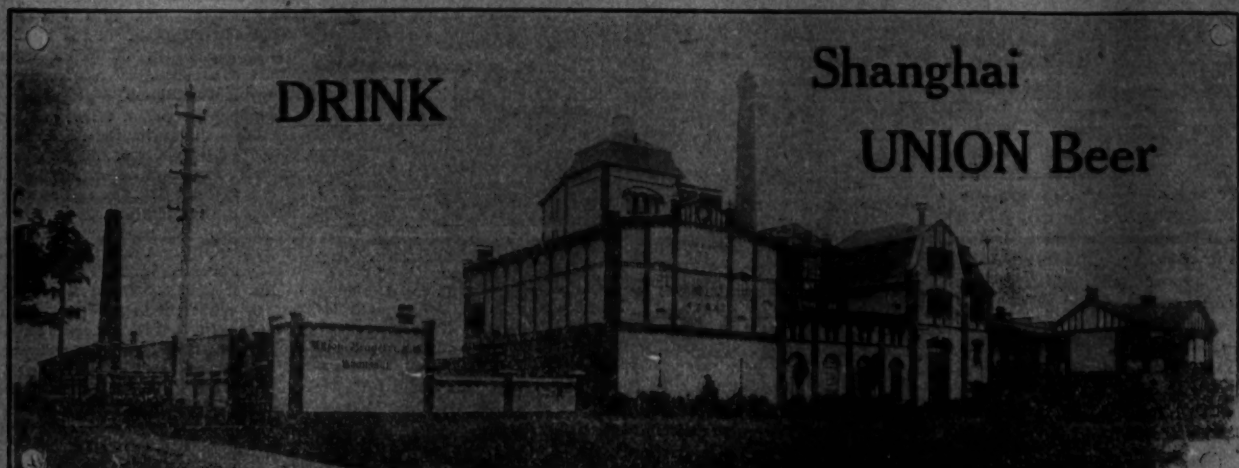
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